The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5091 號一十九零千五第 日三念月正年戊甲治同 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 11TH MARCH, 1874. 三拜禮 號一十月三英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

March 9, CANTON, German bark, 229, F. Brühn, Whampoa 7th March.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

March 9, H.A.M.S. gun-boat DANG-WEE, 250, O'Sullivan, Macao March 9th.

March 10, YORKSHIRE, Brit. str., 1,771, Herbert Longley, London 6th January, Port Said 27th, Suez 29th, Aden 6th Feb, and Singapore 2nd March, General.—GILMAN & Co.

March 10, ICHANG, Brit. str., 1,080, Paxton, Liverpool 18th October, and Singapore 2nd March, Ballast.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

March 10, CAWDOR CASTLE, Brit. str., 1,471, W. Cowie, London 14th January, and Singapore 3rd March, General.—JOHN BURD & Co.

March 10, NIL, French str., 1,042, Samat, Yokohama 6th March, General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

March 10, PEIHO, French steamer, 2,000, Melizan, Shanghai 6th March, General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

March 10, PALMA, German bark, 299, C. Binge, Hamburg November 2nd, General.—RAYNAL & Co.

Departures.

None.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MARCH 10TH.

None.

Passengers.

Per *Yorkshire*, str., from London, &c.:—For Hongkong.—43 Chinese. For Yokohama.—Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, and Mr. Blumberg.

Per *Cawdor Castle*, str., from London, &c.:—For Hongkong.—1 Chinese deck. For Yokohama.—Mr. D. Marcus.

Per *Peiho*, str., from Shanghai:—Madame Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and child, Messrs. Hoole, Jennot Charles, Salzmann, L. Ward, W. McDonald, Davey, and Johnson.

Per *Nil*, str., from Yokohama:—Mr. and Mrs. Jackson and child, Madame Belker, Mrs. De Fouget and child, Messrs. W. Shurcey, A. Arigtty, Bonnet, R. Gobnal, P. Voyejeh, S. Allivier, M. Engiena, O. Comila, M. Sagaut and James Gordy.

Reports.

The British steamship *Cawdor Castle* reports left London 14th January, and Singapore 3rd March, had fine weather throughout. The last day had foggy weather.

The British steamship *Ichang* reports left Liverpool on 18th October; arrived at Singapore on December 7th, and left again on 2nd March. Up the China Sea had light N.E. winds and smooth water, with fine weather.

The French steamship *Nil* reports left Yokohama on 6th March; had moderate winds throughout the passage. During the greater part of the 8th instant had thick foggy weather, and also on the 9th instant, and compelled to stop the engines.

The British steamship *Yorkshire* reports left London on 6th January; arrived at Port Said on the 26th, and left again on the 27th; left Suez on the 29th; arrived at Aden on the 5th February, and left again on the 6th; arrived at Singapore on the 26th, and left again on the 2nd March, at 6 p.m.; had light winds and fine weather throughout.

The French steamship *Peiho* reports left Shanghai on 6th March, at 1 a.m.; passed H.M.S. *Curlew* at Hausson. From 7 a.m. on the 8th to 1 a.m. on the 9th had thick foggy weather, and was compelled to ease speed. From 4 p.m. on the 9th to 2 a.m. on the 10th had again thick foggy weather, and was compelled to stop the engines. Arrived in Hongkong on the 10th, at 3 p.m.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Dates.
M. A. Holman	Cardiff	Oct. 13
Radama	Cardiff	Oct. 20
Lesmona	Cardiff	Oct. 24
Channel Queen	Cardiff	Oct. 28
Sedan	Hamburg	Nov. 2
Fidelia	Bergen	Nov. 5
Derwent	London	Nov. 18
Antipodes	Cardiff	Nov. 19
Batavia	Hamburg	Dec. 2
Johanne	Cardiff	Dec. 3
Kate Carnie	London	Dec. 3
Swiftsure	London	Dec. 15
Lydia	Newcastle	Dec. 26
Osaka	London	Dec. 30
Batavia	Cuxhaven	Dec. 30
Elizabeth Dougall	London	Jan. 11
Hector (s)	Liverpool	Jan. 13
Deogaum	Cardiff	Jan. 15
Zambesi (s)	London	Jan. 20
Yentai (s)	London	Jan. 22

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

FOR SALE.

THE Commodious Three-storied HOUSES, Nos. 13A and 13, Peel Street, and No. 22A, Gage Street, with GODOWNS attached. Water and Gas laid on.

A Piece or Parcel of GROUND in Queen's Road East, half of Inland Lot No. 768, at present in the possession of G. R. LAMMERT, Esq.

For further particulars, apply to D. C. TATA.

No. 11, Hollywood Road, Hongkong, 2nd March, 1874. [1m 331

MR. J. C. H. IBURG,

FORMERLY Organist of St. Andrew's Cathedral, and Director of Music in the German Club "Feutonia," at Singapore.

LESSONS given in SINGING, PIANO-FORTE, ORGAN, VIOLIN, and on any other Instruments.

Piano-forte Tuning done on moderate terms.

For Engagements, &c., please address, care of Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.; or Messrs. KEUSE & Co.

189 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1874.

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S., (Successor to Dr. V. D. COLLINS,) DENTIST, No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD, tf 247 Hongkong, 13th February, 1874.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after SATURDAY, the 1st November, a Brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %), will be allowed on *all insurances* granted by this Association.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1800 Hongkong, 30th October, 1873.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1873. Price $10. Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

	Francs.	£ Sterling.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	80,000,000	3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	20,000,000	800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.

LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Réunion,) and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Interest Allowed.

On current deposit accounts at the rate of 2 % per annum on the monthly minimum balances; 2½ %, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal; and 3 %, subject to one month's notice.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months 3 % per annum.
" 6 " 4 % " "
" 12 " 5 % " "

A. PHILIPPE, *Acting Manager.*

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.

876 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1873.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, (LIMITED.)

412, CAL'A ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

London Office.....3, *Angel Court.*
New York Agents, J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co., 21, *Broad Street.*

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK.....$6,000,000.

WILL receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.

R. G. SNEATH, IGN. STEINHART, } *Managers.*

1y 1887]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—The Hon. R. ROWETT.

Ad. André, Esq.	Wm. Lemain, Esq.
R. R. Bolliss, Esq.	Thos. Pyke, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq.	S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq.	

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., *Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "

LOANS ON ... DISCOUNT.

every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, 16th February, 1874.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half-year ending on 31st December last, at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum, say $5 per paid-up Share of $125, is payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors, JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

tf 263 Hongkong, 16th February, 1874.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

INCORPORATED A.D. 1868.

Court of Administration.

JOH. BERENBERG GOSSLER & Co.	EMILE NÖLTING & Co.
F. LAEISZ.	WACHSMUTH & KROGMANN.

CARL WOERMANN.

Managing Director.—C. PERGER.

Agents at Hongkong.—MELCHERS & Co.

THE Company, disposing of a Capital of 20,000,000 Reichsmark, according to arrangements with and guaranteed by important German Re-Insurance Companies, is prepared to accept Risks to the extent of $65,000, and Policies will be granted by the Undersigned at the current local rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 40 Hongkong, 14th January, 1874.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1801 Hongkong, 31st October, 1873.

NOTICE

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	¼	the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month	½	do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months.	¾	do do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months....	⅞	do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.		

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.*

tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August 1869

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days,	¼	of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month,	½	do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months...	¾	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months...	⅞	do. do.

EDWARD NORTON & Co., *Agents the Queen Insurance Company.*

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

Notices of Firms.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late WONG KOONG-TEEN, in our firm, ceased on the 16th February, 1874.

WEE KO-PEE and OW YANG MAN-YEE were admitted Partners in our firm on the 17th February, 1874.

FOOK MOW LOONG HONG, 48, *Bonham Strand West.*

3m 362 Hongkong, 9th March, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE Established myself at this port as Merchant and Commission Agent.

WILLIAM FORBES.

1m 1329 Tientsin, 1st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. CARL HEERMANN has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.

CHAS. J. GAUPP & Co.

2m 334 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. A. H. P. HASE, in our firm, ceased on the 31st December, 1873.

Mr. HERMANN STOLTERFOHT has been admitted a partner in our firm in Hongkong and Canton on the 1st January, 1874.

HESSE & Co.

tf 330 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

MR. JAMES C. FRASER is admitted a Partner in our Firm from this date.

SAUNDERS, NEEDHAM & Co.

Liverpool, 1st January, 1874. [1m 309

MR. JAMES C. FRASER having become a Partner in the Firm of Messrs. SAUNDERS, NEEDHAM & Co., of Liverpool, his interest in the Firm of JAMES C. FRASER & Co., is now represented by Messrs. SAUNDERS, NEEDHAM & Co.

JAMES C. FRASER,
JAMES P. MOLLISON,

Yokohama, 1st January, 1874. [1m 310

WE Have this day admitted Mr. EVAN J. FRASER to be a Partner in our Firm.

JAMES C. FRASER & Co.

Yokohama, 1st January, 1874. [1m 311

MR. JAMES HENRY SCOTT and Mr. WILLIAM DROUGHT HARRISON have been admitted as partners in our firms at Hongkong, China, and Japan.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

tf 295 Hongkong, 13th February, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE BASIL DIXWELL has resigned his authority to sign our name in Hongkong, China, and Japan from this date.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

1m 266 Hongkong, December 31st, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. F. SORNSEN, in our firm, has this day ceased.

WM. G. HALE & Co.

1m 266 Saigon, 9th February, 1874.

THE Co-partnership hitherto existing between THOMAS HOWARD, DAVID PETRIE, and HENRY WILLIAM DAVIS, under the style of "THOS. HOWARD & Co.," has been this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent. The said THOMAS HOWARD will liquidate the Firm.

THOS. HOWARD & Co.

1m 241 Hongkong, 11th February, 1874.

NOTICE.

[illegible] the 31st December, 1873.

Mr. PAUL GERHARD HÜBBE and Mr. ALBERT GÜLTZOW have been admitted partners in our firm at Hongkong and in China on the 1st January A.C.

Mr. GUSTAV PETERS is authorised to sign the firm.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

643 158 Hongkong, 28th January, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. WM. REINERS has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.

MELCHERS & Co.

3m 3 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing in Hongkong and China between W. J. BLYDENBURGH, GEORGE HUELBUT, S. E. HUNTINGTON, and J. C. HEITMANN, under the name and Firm of SMITH, ARCHER & Co., is this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

Either partner will sign the name of the Firm in Liquidation.

SMITH, ARCHER & Co.

3m 24 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES HART is authorised to sign our firm, in Hongkong and China, from this date.

TURNER & Co.

tf 2096 Shanghai, 15th December, 1873.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

THE INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified, that in accordance with the 36th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the 8th Call of Twelve Dollars and Fifty Cents per share is payable on the 31st December current, at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls paid *after that day.*

By order, A. NOEL BLAKEMAN, *Secretary.*

tf 2009 Hongkong, 10th December, 1873.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, AND TO H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

T. N. DRISCOLL,
CIVIL, NAVAL, & MILITARY TAILOR, WOOLLEN DRAPER, HATTER, HOSIER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER,
45 and 47, Queen's Road, next to Oriental Bank.

tf 192] [Feb. 1.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

ON and after the present date, a rebate of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on *all insurances* granted by this Company.

By order of the Consulting Committee, AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 1805 Hongkong, 1st November, 1873.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,

the 12th March, 1874, at Noon, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

Cases SHERRY.
" PORT WINE.
" VERMOUTH.
" SALAD OIL.
SAUSAGES, in Tins.
Meerschaum PIPES.
Metallic BOOKS.
Spirit FLASKS, Tooth BRUSHES, Assorted BELLS, Door HANDLES, Clothes HOOKS, CLIPS, &c.
CASHMERE, FLANNEL, TIES, &c.
An Invoice of French JEWELLERY.

Also,

17 Coils Manila ROPE, from 3 to 5 in.
34 Empty Beer HOGSHEADS.

And,

3,600 STAVES.

&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*

380 Hongkong, 11th March, 1874.

THE OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE, *BANK BUILDINGS,* HONGKONG.

THE TWELFTH SALE of BANK, MARINE, and FIRE INSURANCE, DOCK, STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, GAS, HOTEL, SUGAR, and other SHARES, will be held TO-MORROW, 12th March, at 2.30 P.M. precisely.

SHARP & Co.

363 Hongkong, 9th March, 1874.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road, on

FRIDAY,

the 13th March, 1874, at Noon,—

Assorted OILMAN'S STORES, PERFUMERY, Toilet SOAP, Door LOCKS, Galvanized BUCKETS, SCREWS, Hand SAWS, TRAYS, Porcelain TOYS, Kerosine LAMPS, Stereoscopic SLIDES, Pocket KNIVES, Table COVERS, SHIRTS, BLANKETS.

&c., &c., &c.,

Also,

50 Kegs NAILS, assorted sizes.
5 Tubs Fine TALLOW.
10 Bales Sheathing FELT.
8 Coils 15 thd. RATLINE.
8 " 18 " do
8 " HOUSELINE.
1 Length ¾ inch Iron CHAIN.
1 " ½ " Galvanized CHAIN.
White and Black PAINT.
12 Kegs, each 100 lbs., American Cut NAILS.
5 Casks, each 2 Doz. 2 lbs. Tins, GREEN PEAS.
27 Casks, each 2 Doz., Tart FRUITS.
10 " Assorted FRUITS.
20 " Bass's ALE, Quarts.
10 " Allsopp's do., do.
12 " do. do., Pints.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

381 Hongkong, 11th March, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

[illegible] *WEDNESDAY,*

the 18th March, 1874, at Noon, on the Premises,—

All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND, situated in Queen's Road, Spring Gardens, and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 768, together with the Substantially Built Godown erected thereon, measuring 125 feet long and 35 feet 6 in. wide.

For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the Purchaser.

The Property to be at the risk of the Purchaser on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*

357 Hongkong, 7th March, 1874.

FOR SALE.

ALL that VALUABLE ESTATE and HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, known as "FLETCHER'S and OLYPHANT'S BUILDINGS," situated on Queen's Road East, between the Commissariat Offices and the Military Hospital, on Marine Lots Nos. 20 and 21, and now occupied in part by Mr. A. E. MEYER.

The Buildings consist of Three Large Dwelling Houses, with strong Godowns, Treasuries, and Offices facing the Queen's Road, on the ground floor, and Commodious Stables and Out-houses attached; Four Godowns in the same compounds, subdivided, and capable of containing 800 or 900 tons coal in each; and Two Godowns, known as "The Boat House," capable of containing 2,000 tons coal.

The area of the Estate is 68,874 square feet, and a large portion of Additional Land on the sea-side, can be easily reclaimed for building purposes.

Annual Crown Rental of the whole Property, $2,328.27.

The Estate can be sold in one or two lots, to suit purchasers.

For Further Particulars, Measurement, &c., apply to

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

tf 194 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1874.

FOR SALE.

CAVITE CHEROOTS, No. 2 Cortados, in Boxes of 100 and 200.

Apply to REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 337 Hongkong, 3rd March, 1874.

FOR SALE OR HIRE.

AN AMERICAN CARROOM BILLIARD TABLE,

With Fittings, complete.

Apply to J. B. WHITE, *Stag Hotel.*

tf 174 Hongkong, 30th January, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Office of the Undersigned has been REMOVED to first floor, house known as THOS. HUNT & Co.'s Buildings, Peddar's Wharf.

J. LEMEKE.

1m 285 Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.

W. G. HALE & Co., *Saigon.*

tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.*

383 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

To be Let.

TO LET.

Possession can be taken on May 1st.

BELLE VUE, at present in the occupation of the Japanese Consul, situated at the back of the Albany. Gas and Water laid on. Apply to T. ALGAR, 9, *Hollywood Road.*

tf 369 Hongkong, 10th March, 1874.

TO LET,

With Immediate Possession.

THE HOUSE No. 1, Caine Road, lately in the occupation of D. H. BAILEY, Esq. Gas and Water laid on. Apply to T. ALGAR, 9, *Hollywood Road.*

tf 348 Hongkong, 5th January, 1874.

TO LET,

With Possession from the 1st April next.

THE HOUSE No. 29, Wyndham Street, at present in the occupation of A. N. BLAKEMAN, Esq. Gas and Water laid on. Apply to J. A. DE CARVALHO.

1m 338 Hongkong, 3rd March, 1874.

TO LET,

(With possession on the 1st March.)

NO. 103, QUEEN'S ROAD, OFFICE and DWELLING HOUSE, with GODOWNS attached, at present in the occupation of Messrs. SANDERS & Co. Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 232 Hongkong, 11th February, 1874.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 1 at Mosque Terrace. The GODOWN No. 1 at Rice Mills, West Point. Apply to G. VON OVERBECK, 8, *Pedder's Hill.*

tf 116 Hongkong, 19th January, 1874.

TO LET.

THE "FOREST LODGE," situated in Caine Road.

The HOUSE formerly occupied by Hon. Justice PAUNCEFOTE.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

tf 67 Hongkong, 10th January, 1874.

TO LET.

With Possession on the 1st of March.

THE Business PREMISES and Dwelling HOUSE on Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of Messrs. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. Apply to ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.

tf 41 Hongkong, 6th January, 1874.

TO LET.

BELMONT LODGE, at present in the occupation of W. V. DRUMMOND, Esq. Possession from 1st February next.

Apply to G. FALCONER.

tf 26 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1874.

TO LET.

NO. 10, UPPER MOSQUE TERRACE, a CORNER HOUSE, with good view; Four Rooms, Bath and Dressing Rooms, Out-Houses, &c. Water and Gas laid on.

Also, No. 8, in the same Terrace.

Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD.

tf 1627 Hongkong, 8th December, 1873.

NEW GOODS.

EX FRENCH MAIL S. S. *PEI-HO.*

THOMPSON & HIND

ASSORTMENT OF SPECIALITIES,

Beg to call

THE ATTENTION OF LADIES

to their

PARIS TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS,
FLOWERS and FEATHERS,
SASHES and SASH RIBBONS,

For Evening Wear.

KID GLOVES,

In all the Newest Tints.

LADIES' COLOURED and WHITE KID SHOES, &c., &c.

GENTLEMEN'S FELT HATS, in all the latest shapes:—

THE BEAUFORT,
ATHOL,
BOHEMIAN,
ARGYLE,
HUNGARIAN,
HAVRE,
MELVILLE.

33, QUEEN'S ROAD,
HONGKONG.

260 Hongkong, 16th February, 1874.

CORNER OF WYNDHAM STREET AND WELLINGTON STREET,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE GERMAN CLUB.

THE HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY

beg to inform the Public that

THE HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS

ARE NOW OPEN EVERY DAY,

From 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., under the able management of

MR. HENRY EVERITT,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST,

of Honorable Mention at the Dublin Exhibition.

The attention is called to an

"INSTANTANEOUS APPARATUS."

For Children and Domestic Pets.

Enlargements made from all kinds of Photographs, and finished in Oil or Water-colours.

CRICKET, BOATING, AND RACING CLUBS,

Photographed by Special Arrangements.

Cabinet Pictures, Medallion Portraits, Cameo Vignettes, Album Portraits, &c., taken with particular care, and executed with the greatest taste.

Specimens for Public Inspection.

258 Hongkong, 16th February, 1874.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum, or $6 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after WEDNESDAY next, the 21st instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the office of the Company for Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors,

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*

114 Hongkong, 17th January, 1874.

A. MILLAR & CO.,

HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,

COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.

No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,

Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.

tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 721 May 8

Intimations.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British Steamship

"HINDOSTAN,"

Captain Miller, will leave this for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 P.M.

Despatches will close at 2.30 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

5d 371 Hongkong, 10th March, 1874.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, (*Taking Cargo at through rates for* NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"DELTA"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after the arrival of the next English Mail.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 10th March, 1874. [372

PURSUANT to an Order of the High Court of Chancery made in the matter of the Estate of HENRY HAWES, deceased, and in a Cause

HAWES AGAINST HAWES,

the Creditors, elsewhere than in the United Kingdom, of HENRY HAWES, deceased, late of Foochow, in the Empire of China, Captain of a steamer, who died in or about the month of June, 1869, are on or before the 1st day of June 1874, to send by post, prepaid, to Mr. RICHARD BOYER, of the firm of LAWRANCE, PLEWS, and BOYER, of 14, Old Jewry Chambers, in the City of London, the Solicitor of the Administrator, their Christian and Surnames, addresses and descriptions, and the Christian and Surnames of any partner or partners, the full particulars of their claims; a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them; or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.

Every Creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Vice-Chancellor, Sir JAMES BACON, at his Chambers, situated No. 11, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, on WEDNESDAY, *the 10th day of June*, 1874, at 12 o'clock at noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

Dated this 23rd day of December, 1873.

JOSHUA BIRD ALLEN, *Chief Clerk.*

LAWRANCE, PLEWS, & BOYER, *Plaintiff's Solicitors,*
14, *Old Jewry Chambers, London.* [382

HONGKONG ATHLETIC SPORTS, 1874.

THE above sports will be held on the Cricket Field on SATURDAY, the 14th proximo, commencing at 1.30 p.m. Competitors must be Officers of either the Army or Navy, or members or visitors of the Hongkong, Germania, Hongkong Cricket, or Recreation Clubs, except in the competitions mentioned for Soldiers, Sailors, and All Comers. Subscription Lists, together with the Entry Lists for the numerous events, will be found on the tables of the different Clubs. Entries will close on the 10th March, at Noon.

J. S. KNOWLES, *Hon. Secretary.*

23d 276 Hongkong, 19th February, 1874.

GARRISON SPORTS, 1874.

THE above will be held on the Cricket Ground on FRIDAY and SATURDAY [illegible] Men of the Garrison only. Entries will close on the 16th inst. at noon.

W. GAMMELL, A.C., *Honorary Secretary.*

15d 355 Hongkong, 7th March, 1874.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Third Ordinary MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 27th March, 1874, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1873.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 27th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

18d 370 Hongkong, 9th March, 1874.

NOTICE.

NEITHER the Captain, Owners, nor Agents of the Steamer *Scotland* will be responsible for any debts contracted by either Officers or Crew.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 335 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1874.

FOR SALE.

BANGKOK TEAK Squares, 20 feet to 37 feet, by 9 inches to 18 inches.

BANGKOK TEAK Planks, 1½ inches to 5½ inches.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 297 Hongkong, 24th February, 1874.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE Government of Japan publishes on the 12th Month (December) of each year, for the use of Mariners, a

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF ALL THE LIGHTHOUSES, LIGHTSHIPS, BUOYS, AND BEACONS,

Established by them—giving the characteristic appearance and correct bearings of each.

Mariners are requested not to purchase any List except that for the year current at the time of purchase, as changes or corrections may have been made, and no reliance can be placed on any List which has been published for a preceding year.

Copies of the List for the 7th year of Meiji, 1874, can now be obtained from Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., at Yokohama, Shanghai, and Hongkong; from Messrs. KILBY & Co., at Kobe; from Messrs. ADAMS & Co., at Nagasaki; and also at the Lighthouse Office, Benten, Yokohama.

PRICE, $1.25.

Todai no Kami, Satow Yozo.

R. HENRY BRUNTON, *Engineer.*

Public Works Department, Section of Lighthouse, Benten, Yokohama,
12th Month, 6th year of Meiji,
1m 237] *(December, 1873.)* [Feb. 17

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

NOTICE.

THE Undermentioned unclaimed packages now lying in the Godowns of the Undersigned, at Consignees' risk and expense, will be sold to defray expenses, unless taken delivery of within one month from this date.

LO.

Ex *Glengyle*, from London, M, $13, 1 case, landed in June, 1872.

Ex *Pei-ho*, from Shanghai, A in diamond, 6 cases, landed in January, 1872.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

1m 332 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

Intimations.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB OF HONGKONG

beg to announce that their

FIFTH PERFORMANCE OF THE SEASON,

WILL TAKE PLACE

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) EVENING,
the 12th March, 1874,

WHEN WILL BE PRESENTED

A ROMANTIC DRAMA, IN ONE ACT, by J. R. PLANCHÉ, Esq., *Entitled*

"A ROMANTIC IDEA,"

AND

"THE STEEPLE CHASE."

Tickets to be had of Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., on and after MONDAY, the 9th March, where a plan of the Theatre may be seen.

Doors open at 8.30 P.M.; Performance to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.

325 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1874.

CITY HALL.

MADAME ARABELLA GODDARD

begs to announce that she will give her

SECOND GRAND CONCERT, ON *SATURDAY EVENING,* March 14th.

Plan open at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, where seats may be secured.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Reserved Seats, $3; Unreserved Seats, $2.

366 Hongkong, 10th March, 1874.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"NIL,"

Captain Samat, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*

374 Hongkong, 11th March, 1874.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"SINDH,"

Captain Rapatel, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*

375 Hongkong, 11th March, 1874.

FOR SYDNEY *via* CLEVELAND BAY.

THE A 1 British Barque

"MARY MILDRED,"

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 376 Hongkong, 11th March, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 British Steamer

"SCOTLAND,"

S. D. Washburn, Commander, will be despatched for the above port on or about the

"THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY" FOR 1874.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1874" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON, THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI, A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK; also of THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS (*Designed expressly for this Work*) MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the THE COAST OF CHINA; ALSO, THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Macao.....Messrs. J. P. DA SILVA & Co.
Swatow..... " QUELCH and CAMPBELL.
Amoy..... " WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa..... " WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow..... " HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo..... " KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai..... " HALL & HOLTZ.
" ..... " KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki..... THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Hiogo, Osaka.... THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Yokohama..... Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
" ..... Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila..... Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Singapore..... *Straits Times* Office.
London..... Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
" ..... GEO. STIGIT, 30, Cornhill.
" ..... Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York..... Messrs. S. M. PETTENGILL & Co. 37, Park Row.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 11TH, 1874.

ALTHOUGH a great deal has already been said upon the subject, it would not, we think, be [illegible] considering Mr. STEWART's annual report on the schools, we briefly called attention to a bearing of the subject which is of sufficient importance to be spoken of at greater length. The Rev. Dr. EITEL and the Rev. Mr. LAMONT, the two trustees who demur to passing the money over to the Government Central School without imposing certain conditions which are incompatible with the secular character of that establishment, are both gentlemen occupying so high a position in the esteem of the public that it is quite unnecessary to say it would be altogether unwarrantable to suppose for a moment that they would do anything on other than purely conscientious grounds, and with the full persuasion that they are acting rightly. We are quite prepared to admit that the motives which actuate them are, from their point of view, and also on general considerations, of the best character. Imbued with strong feelings as to the necessity of introducing Christianity into the public schools, they are unwilling that the Morrison Fund should be handed over to an Institution having a secular basis, while they see any ground to believe that the donors considered that the fund should be devoted to a scholarship in a school recognising Christianity. Acting upon this principle, they stand in the way of the Fund being handed over, and time is now running on, and this valuable and benevolent grant is allowed to lie idle and useless. The effect of the action of the two Rev. Trustees is thus to impede a valuable work, and, if matters go on, as they are at present, a great deal of harm may be done before the question which has been raised can be decided. Of course, if the dissentient trustees are right in their view, there is nothing to say against their action. We have taken, upon very good authority, an opposite view, but still we do not deny that they may possibly be able in some way, which is certainly not apparent at present, to show that they are justified in their ideas. The point, however, which ought not to be overlooked by them is, that they have against them gentlemen of sound sense and calm judgment—who it is but reasonable to suppose, are not more likely to be mistaken than the two Rev. gentlemen, and it is, therefore, unquestionably the part of the latter to use honest and earnest endeavours to discover—not whether they can by ingenious argument support a view of the subject which may be in accordance with their feelings, but whether they are right upon the basis of a fair and equitable consideration of the subject.

Everyone is liable to make a mistake, and so long as an error is fallen into only after due care has been taken to avoid it, no great blame can be attached to it. But there is a limit beyond which mistakes cannot be pleaded; and, if the affair of the Morrison scholarship be allowed to continue in the present *statu quo*, it is to be too much feared that that limit will have been surpassed. It ought not to be overlooked that the responsibility of moving rests solely with the dissentient Trustees. That the vote of the members of the Morrison Society meant something will not be denied, and it is the duty of the Trustees to discover what its meaning is, if it be doubtful, and to act accordingly. Whatever the vote meant, it did not mean that the money should be locked up in a Bank and remain there idle while a portion of the Trustees are adhering to an opinion, the effect of which is to make it impossible to move with regard to it; and those who take this position are bound to be very certain that they are in the right. If the view, which is held not only by ourselves, but by others who have been immediately concerned in the matter, is correct—namely that the business of the Trustees is merely to hand over the money to the Central School; it is a very peculiar position for anyone to adopt to be retaining money which he ought to pay. It is true the actual money is safely deposited, but this makes little practical difference, as it is useless to those to whom there is very good reason to believe that it should have been handed long ago. We would urge upon the gentlemen who are taking this position, that, should it ultimately appear by a legal decision or otherwise, that they are wrong, their action in the matter will not appear very seemly. It is one thing to make a mistake, but it is another thing to persevere in a wrong course, when its mistaken nature has been pointed out by persons of responsibility and authority, whose opinions are worthy of respect, and should be sufficient in themselves to cause those going counter to them to hesitate in the course they are adopting.

Cable advices from Shanghai dated 9th inst. say:—The Bank Order difficulty has been settled.

The *Japan Mail* says:—A telegram received by the P.M.S.S. Co., leads to the belief that the *Japan* beat the time of the *Vasco de Gama* by a day and a half.

The Rice crops of the past year in the whole of the districts in the Nagasaki Ken are reported to be under the usual average. We understand that the yield will be but about three-fifths.

A gold mine and a deposit of precious stones have been discovered in Osaka lately, but the locality is not indicated. The Government have been informed of the fact, and no doubt of the whereabouts, but it is not as yet allowed to be made generally known. At present great jealousy of the mines is entertained by the Government.

Information having been received by the Japan mail, arrived yesterday, that the assembled rebels of the Saga Han attacked the Kencho (Government House), on the night of the 15th ulto., and fought with the troops of the provincial garrison who were stationed there, His Majesty, the Mikado, has therefore commanded that they shall be suppressed by force of arms.

The British steamer *Ichang*, which arrived yesterday, is another of the line of steamers sent out by Mr. Holt to run on the Yangtsze. Her fittings and appearance are similar to the other boats, and her dimensions are nearly the same, being 275 feet over all. Her registered tonnage is 1,080, and her horse power 350. She was built by the Messrs. A. and J. Inglis & Co., and is commanded by Captain Paxton.

Shanghai telegraphic quotations to the 9th instant are as follows:—

EXCHANGE.—On Hongkong, Bank, sight, 2/6½ discount; on London, Bank, 6 months' sight, 5/10 to 5/10½ per tael; credit, 6 months' to banks, 5/10½ to 5/10¾ per tael; on India, 3 days' sight, Rs. 303 per 100 Tls.; Clean Mexican Dollars, 73.70 per $100; Peking Bars, 98 touch, 1o7.00.

OPIUM.—Tone of Market, for Malwa, very little doing; for Bengal, very little doing; Malwa, price 10 days, Tls. 465 per chest; Patna, price 10 days, Tls. 450 per chest; Tls. 2.35 to 2.35 per piece; Grey Shirtings, 8¼lbs. best Eagle Chop, Tls. 2.00 to 2.02 per piece; 7lbs. best Eagle Chop, Tls. 1.67 to 1.68 per piece; Tone of market, unchanged; *T*-Cloths, 8lbs. Ordinary, Dewhurst *T* mark, Tls. 1.06 to 1.07 per piece; 7lbs. Ordinary, Dewhurst *T* mark, Tls. 1.18 to 8.20 per piece; Tone of market, unchanged; *T*-Cloths, 6lbs. Mexican Mendels Hand and Branch Chop, Tls. —; 7lbs. Mexican Mendels Hand and Branch Chop, Tls. 1.52 to 1.54 per piece; Tone of market, unchanged.

SILK.—Tone of market, quiet; Taeilee Silk, No. 3, Tls. 430 to 445 per picul; Price Red Peacock, Tls. — per picul.

WOOLLENS AND WORSTEDS.—Tone of market, unchanged; Spanish Stripes, Scarlet, *CPH*, Tls. 0.61 per yard; Spanish Stripes, Assorted, *CPH*, Tls. 0.61 per yard; Camlets, *SS*, Assorted, Tls. 14.00 to 14.50 per piece; Long Ells, Scarlet, *HH*, Tls. 7.10 to 7.15 per piece; Long Ells, Assorted, *HH*, Tls. 6.30 per piece; Lastings, Assorted, *HH*, Tls. 10.75 to 11.25 per piece.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 8th March, 1874.

At a meeting of the late Cabinet on Saturday, Mr. Gladstone declined to undertake the Liberal Leadership.

ASHANTEE WAR.

Heavy rains and Tornadoes render the homeward march of Sir G. Wolseley difficult.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1874.

SUPREME COURT.

March 10th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF-JUSTICE SMALE.

LUM-A-ON *v.* LUM-CHAK-SAM, $10.00.—This was a claim for wages. The principal point in the case was whether plaintiff was not known by some other name, as defendant alleged he was not the man he represented himself to be, which he denied. Several witnesses stated that they knew him as Aching. His Lordship dismissed the claim, and called on plaintiff to show cause why he should not be committed for perjury. Plaintiff adhered to the statement that he was Lum-a-on, and was sent to prison for twenty-one days.

CHETTIA A TILLAY *v.* MORTOSAMMY, $7.00.—Claim admitted, and defendant asked for time to the end of the month, when he would clear it off. Judgment for amount, and costs, with immediate execution. Defendant on this pulled out his purse, and paid the debt at once.

PETERSON *v.* OLE KELLER, $4.00.—Claim for money that had been paid to defendant in mistake by a third party on behalf of plaintiff. Recommended to arrange. Later on, Mr. Stephens appeared for defendant, and asked for an adjournment, which was granted.

KWAN-A-MUN *v.* CHEONG-A-LEONG, $4.00.—Claim for wages, the dispute being as to the amount promised plaintiff per month. Verdict for defendant.

LAMMERT AND OTHERS *v.* MOSS, $66.68.—Defendant admitted the claim, and said he would pay it as soon as another case he was concerned in was settled. His Lordship hoped that plaintiffs would not press for payment, and gave judgment for them, with immediate execution.

CHUN-A-SUM *v.* O'FLAHERTY, $8.00.—Claim, for balance of wages. Verdict for defendant.

BONNET *v.* ALBERT, $19.53.—Plaintiff said she was the wife of Wm. Bonnet, who carried on business in Queen's Road. She managed the shop, and sold defendant the goods on 10th March, 1870, for which the sum was now claimed. Defendant denied having ever received the goods.

His Lordship gave judgment for plaintiff for the amount, and recommended her to give defendant a little time.

A firm of Edinburgh pawnbrokers has been fined £5 5s. and costs for receiving a pledge from a boy under 12 years of age.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

10th March.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

FIGHTING.

Chinese constable No. 229, charged three boatmen, named Wong-a-cheong, Ko-a-sun, and Ko-a-yee, with fighting and creating a disturbance on the Praya West.

First defendant said that third defendant ran against his daughter and knocked her down, and because he told him to be more careful, the second and third defendants beat him.

Defendants were fined 50 cents each.

DISORDERLY.

Wong-a-ting, a coolie, charged a boy named Cheung-see-fook, who called himself a cook, with disorderly conduct, and with breaking two glasses in his gilded Joss lamp.

Defendant, who denied the charge, was fined $1, and ordered to pay 20 cents to complainant.

MARRIAGE AMENITIES.

Two Chinamen, connected with the London Mission, were charged with being drunk, and assaulting, first, native P.C. No. 398, and, next, P.C. No. 300, who came to the assistance of the former. From the evidence, it appeared that one of the defendants was celebrating the marriage of his daughter at a house near Nullah-lane, when the first P.C. asked him whether a wife was being brought home, or a daughter married, and taking this as a gross insult, he resented it, assaulting the constable and his friend who came to his assistance, calling upon the neighbours, and generally creating a disturbance.

His Worship, after hearing the case at length, fined P.C. No. 398 $20 for making use of the insulting language, and fined defendants each $5 for taking the law into their own hands.

DISHONEST SERVANTS.

Mr. White, proprietor of the Stag Hotel, charged one of his house boys, named Li-a-hook, with stealing 75 cents, the payment for three drinks the defendant had received from three gentlemen on Sunday afternoon last.

Complainant said that he was out on Sunday, and his head boy, Ho-a-cheong, was left in charge up stairs. On Monday, a gentleman made a complaint to Mr. Brown about the defendant having given him American half dollars in change for a $5 note given him to take payment for three drinks, remarking that if this was done the house would lose custom. By this means it was found that the defendant had kept the 75 cents, and had not given them up to the head boy.

The head boy said he had not taken anything from the defendant, who said he had served the three gentlemen and had put the money in a cupboard, as the head boy was at his dinner at the time.

Ho-a-cheong said he was afraid to the complainant. It was the duty of defendant, if he served any gentlemen whilst he was at meals, to deliver the money up to him on his return. The defendant did not do so till Monday, the next day, and then only when spoken to about it, telling him he would find the money in a cupboard.

The case was then remanded to enable Mr. White to find one of the gentlemen who gave defendant the money.

Mr. White said that a day or two previously, the defendant went out and got change instead of going to the bar, and gave one of his customers a bad dollar, but it was subsequently changed by him.

MANSLAUGHTER.

The case in which Captain Heriot of the *Wan Loong*, was charged with manslaughter through the upsetting of the steamer, causing the death of thirty Chinese, came on again.

Mr. Stephens appeared for the defendant.

Evidence of a similar nature to that given at the inquest was taken. The defendant, after the usual caution, was committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court.

We are requested to note that in our last report on the case of the trial of Captain Heriot, Mr. Inglis was made to say that Captain Cairns told him that ninety-two passengers was the *maximum*, but that the word he actually used was the *minimum*.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

10th March.

BEFORE H. G. THOMSETT, ESQ., R.N.

THE "MEMNON."

H. C. Baker, master of the American ship [illegible] Defendant, who admitted having been drunk, was sentenced to three days' imprisonment.

THE MACAO ELECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—The two laws which Portugal can hold up to the world as models of public liberties have been handled by the Viscount de San Januario in a manner which has been very oppressive to me.

The conduct of the Viscount de San Januario, when he deported me to Timor, because of the *Oriente*, is well known, and the journals of that epoch, English, American, and Portuguese, have stigmatized it.

Afterwards he appeared to repent; because the weight of public opinion was such as to force His Excellency, in spite of himself, to deny in the *Revolucao de Setembro*, a Portuguese paper, that he had sent me to Timor as an exile, asserting that I was sent thither on service. When His Excellency revokes the edict, which was published shortly after my arrival in Timor, prohibiting the militaries from writing against their superiors or comrades, which determination I bow to, notwithstanding its being at variance with the Law of the Press, voted by Parliament and sanctioned by His Most Faithful Majesty, then I shall prove by documents that His Excellency banished me for political motives, and not for the convenience of the public service.

During my return voyage from Timor to Macao, the election of a Deputy took place at Macao, and my name obtained 202 votes without any solicitation on my part, as I was even unaware that there was to be an election. Although the majority obtained was large, it was not an absolute one, and a second balloting was proceeded to in consequence. What took place then, I will not state, particularly in a foreign Colony, because it gives me pain, and because I see that my opponents are likewise ashamed of it, shaking off the responsibility of the reproachful acts which were committed. I am, indeed, glad to find that some feelings of shame still exist amongst them.

While seeking in Hongkong the recovery of my health, so much altered in the most wretched Colony of the universe, while looking for peace of mind in this Colony, where the Laws and the rights of citizens are respected, I was disturbed by the *Gazeta de Macao*, a semi-official journal published in Macao. This puspinade has long been excluded from the Club Lusitano of Hongkong, because the object of this society is to instruct and recreate the members, and not to pervert them; but the Editor, knowing that I was ill, and having insulted me (if anything from him is important enough to be considered an insult), sent his *Gazeta* to the Club. I did not read it, as I am not in the habit of looking at that paper, but a friend forced me to listen to a few passages.

The Editor is losing his time in endeavouring to disturb my equanimity, and to check the progress of the recovery of my health. This game proved successful against poor Dr. Antonio Ferreira de Lacerda, Judge of Macao, but against me it is waste of time.

Of the Viscount de San Januario, whom I respect as an authority, I expect more complaisance. Having prohibited the militaries from writing against superiors and comrades, he should not allow my being insulted in a journal which, it is reported, is edited by his Private Secretary, and which is known as the exponent of his views, otherwise it might be inferred that it is permitted to the superiors to attack their inferiors, and this is an unjust omission in the edict.

Let the sun of liberty rise over all, and not over the favorites and partisans of His Excellency only.

FRANCISCO DA SILVA MAGALHAES.

ROMANISM IN GREAT BRITAIN.—According to the Monthly letter just issued by the Protestant Alliance, the total number of Roman Catholic Bishops and priests in England and Wales at present is 1,662, which shows an increase since 1851 of eight Bishops and 167 priests. The total number in Great Britain is 1,893—and increase of 235 since the above date. The total number of public churches, chapels, and stations in Great Britain is 1,253 (according to the *Tablet*), and 247 chapels of communities in addition, being an increase of 570 places of worship since 1851. There are 86 religious houses for men, being an increase of 64 since the above date. There are 268 convents, while in 1851 there were but 53. Then there were but 11 colleges, and now there are 20.

MADAME ARABELLA GODDARD'S CONCERT.

Great as were the expectations aroused on the announcement of a concert, at which this celebrated pianiste was to perform some of the best pieces, they were more than realized on Monday. To those who have for years been deprived of any opportunity of hearing really first class music, the occasion was an event in their lives; and the enthusiasm with which Madame Goddard, was received on her first appearing, proved that there were very many among the audience who still retained a vivid recollection of her marvellous performances at home. Her playing on Monday fully showed that she has lost none of the finish and brilliancy, which originally gained her the high reputation she enjoys—a reputation in the face of which any criticism in so distant a part of the world as this, where it would be absurd to pretend being able to command the pens of critics competent to do justice to an artiste of such standing, we should be disposed to content ourselves by simply saying that the pieces were performed by Arabella Goddard, as that would doubtless convey a more accurate idea of their excellence than any praise which we could bestow. It has been said that a man must be a Shakspeare to be able to criticise the plays of the great dramatist, and we should want another Arabella Goddard to do justice to this great artiste. As a record, however, of the impression produced upon an attentive and appreciative audience here, a few words of criticism may not be out of place.

The piece of the evening was Beethoven's grand Sonata (op. 26) containing the marvellous funeral march. This piece is at once one of the most magnificent and most difficult of the great master, and to perform it in such a way that its beauties shall be fully brought out demands not only the greatest powers of execution, but an ability to appreciate the highest class of music. In both these essentials, Madame Goddard has long been recognised as unsurpassed, and the audience on Monday were perfectly enthralled while she brought out every note and touch of the most intricate passages with perfect precision, and succeeded also in the still more difficult task of subordinating every phrase to its passage, every passage to the movement, and every movement to the whole piece. To say that this part or that was better or more effective than the other would be like picking out a few odd sentences of a grand piece of oratory and critising them apart from the context and the whole design of the oration. It is enough to say that Madame Goddard played this magnificent piece with a thorough command of it as a whole, and the effect was like hearing the masterly delivery of a great poem. When she came to the funeral march, the tension of the audience was drawn to the highest pitch—the room being silent as the grave itself, and the splendid passage where the soft tremolo octaves in the bases are followed by the sharp staccato chords, brought before the imaginations of the hearers thousands of distant volleys, followed by cannon, over the dead hero's grave, in a way which no one who has not heard a pianist like Madame Goddard could imagine that even Beethoven had ever conceived. Had the great composer himself heard Madame Goddard, he would have been startled at the creations of his own genius. Few would be disposed to credit Beethoven with the power of making all the science and consummate art, which characterise everything which he has written subordinate to the exposition of nature; but those who heard the execution of the Funeral March on Monday will admit that, where the occasion is grand enough, Beethoven becomes purely imitative—the great Preraphaelite will be satisfied with the most cavilial satisfaction, as embodying the results of the researches of a most able and devoted man in this vast and still novel field. The occasional papers he has already given to the public have raised high expectations of the scientific exactness, comprehensiveness and freshness of this more elaborate work. It may still be years, however, before it sees the light.

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M. David has been so fortunate as to discover several vertebrates hitherto unknown, a new species of salamander, two new species of pheasants, and three of monkeys—one of the latter *green faced*, and closely approximating to the Chinese type of countenance! In another species the old male is a most pronounced polygamist, and his den a regular seraglio, where he maintains absolute sway of the severest kind, punishing the slightest infraction of his authority with the jealous and merciless severity of a human Turk, and driving the young male hip and thigh from under the paternal roof as soon as they show a proclivity to prosecute amours on their own account, or to encroach in any other way on the arrogated privileges of the patriarch! Senator Freylinghausen's Bill, which is said to be a little hard on Brigham Young and the Mormons, will, it is feared, destroy the last connecting link between man and the monkey. After this, humanity, dissociated from such low-born progenitors, must soar into the empyrean, forgetful and even scornful of the "rock whence it was hewn, and the pit out of which it was digged." Why not? Is not this a progressive age?

beauties of feeling, are pourtrayed with all the love that a thorough master of painting brings to bear when he depicts the delicate flowers, the bossy trees, the glowing tints of distant mountains, the smile of innocence, the determination of heroism, the scowl of anger. In displaying this grand power of the composer, Madame Goddard succeeded to the full; and it was almost with a feeling of relief that we heard her marvellous, light touch in the last movement—the Allegro Vivace which comes in to dispersse the gloom of the grave, to which the Funeral March had led us.

Complaints have been made of a certain coldness in Madame Arabella Goddard's style, but we think they are without foundation. There are two modes in which a great artist can render the work of a great Master. The one is by endeavouring to catch his spirit and to play the piece, even with slight modifications on the actual score, as the artist conceives he must have felt it—the other is by taking what the author has written as the true exposition of what he felt. Madame Goddard adopts the latter principle, and, we believe, she is right. Though we do not deny that a more immediate and more powerful effect is often produced by the former, the latter principle is more strictly in accordance with musical authority—the first rule being to play what is before you. If this principle is correct, no higher praise could be awarded to Madame Goddard than to say, as was the fact, that in some of the more effective parts, all thought of the performer was lost in admiration of the piece—the pianoforte sang forth the music as if itself alive—animated by the spirit of the great composer.

But we must pass to the remaining portion of the programme. In the second part Madame Goddard gave "Sulle Onde" a pretty caprice by Jules de Sivrai. It was marvellously executed, and elicited a warm encore, to which Madame Goddard responded in a portion of a well known piece by Chopin. The Fantasia "Bonnie Scotland," was effective in the extreme, and elicited the highest enthusiasm—being warmly encored. In response, the pianiste gave some variations on the "Last Rose of Summer" in her best style, and left the room amidst deafening applause.

The songs by Mrs. Smythe were all very well received. She has an excellent Soprano voice, and sung with much sweetness and feeling. The first song, a ballad by Spohr, "Rose softly blooming," struck us as the most effective. Mrs. Smythe was twice very warmly encored, but did not respond beyond acknowledging the compliment, in which she may perhaps be excused, seeing that the number of songs she had to give must have been trying for one evening. The ballad, "Who is at my window," by Osborne, in which a very charming effect of echo is given, was one of the best delivered, and elicited great applause.

Mr. Iburg also contributed some excellent pieces to the performance, the first being the Andante in Mendelssohn's concerto in E. Minor, in which he was accompanied at the piano by a well known German Amateur. Mr. Iburg played the piece very effectively, notwithstanding a rather unpleasant interruption in the form of a bat, which had made its way into the room, and kept swooping down in the neighbourhood of the performers in a manner which must have been trying to the coolest temperaments. In the second part, Mr. Iburg gave a Fantasia on airs from the Trovatore which was also very well received. We must not forget also to notice the valuable assistance which he rendered throughout as accompanyist at the pianoforte.

We notice that Madame Goddard announces another concert for Saturday, and make no doubt that the brilliant success of the first performance will be repeated; and can only conclude by congratulating our friends in China upon the unexpected opportunity which the advent of Madame Goddard has afforded them of a musical treat far in excess of anything which the most sanguine have ever expected to hear on the far off shores of old Cathay.

CHINA BANK ORDERS.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

The following communication on the subject of Native Bank Orders, has been submitted to the Chamber of Commerce for the consideration of the Committee.

Mutual confidence is the soul of trade, and on public confidence in Native Bank orders do the commercial relations of this port and the rest of China largely depend. The orders are issued at sight and at several days, up to ten, respectively. At maturity payment is made without fail. The order alone is recognised and not the holder. This is the established custom handed down from old; from its invariable recognition merchants have faith in the orders; the orders are thus liable to circulate, and both foreigners and Chinese derived accommodation therefrom.

Unfortunately a case arose last year calculated to upset the previous law. During the winter of that year, the compradore of a German firm, Messrs. Overbeck & Co., disposed of the Yong-teh and Hwei-an Bank orders, for two thousand taels each, to Heng-yih Bank and Looling (Pustan & Co.) compradore respectively.

The orders were noted and stamped on presentation by the last-named holders. Two days subsequently, Overbeck & Co.'s compradore unexpectedly absconded, and Messrs. Overbeck & Co., who were involved, instead of applying to the securer of their compradore for indemnity, unreasonably instituted a suit for the recovery of the two notes, on the ground that they had been lost.

The decision given by the Mixed Court was that Heng-yih and Looling should unitedly receive two-thirds of the total amount, and that Messrs. Overbeck & Co. should be entitled to the remaining third. This judgment completely undermines the previously accepted law in regard to Bank orders, trade will afterwards be difficult to carry on, and Bank orders will be reluctantly accepted. Heng-yih and Looling had received their orders in the ordinary course of business, and that they should be compelled to lose one-third of the amount, after having further noted them, is on the face of it unjust.

It therefore becomes a matter of the first importance to the interests of trade, that the law respecting Bank orders should be again clearly defined. We have therefore discussed and resolved upon the following rules.

1st.—That in the event of the Compradore of any firm absconding or concealing himself, it shall not be competent with the Foreign firm to treat the orders that may have disappeared as lost orders. That the payment of said orders shall be made, according to custom previously established, to the presenter of the order.

2nd.—That in the case of an order being really lost, the finder shall be rewarded with Tls. 10 p. mil of the value, and payment made to the owner, according to custom.

These rules are in conformity with established custom, and calculated to meet all requirements. All Foreign firms are solicited to give these acquiescence by subscribing their names below.

Shanghai, Tung-chi 13th year, 1st month.

Signed by the Merchants of each trade of the North and South divisions of Shanghai.

REV. PERE DAVID.

(*Courier.*)

Kiukiang, 27th February, 1874.

You and your circle of readers will be delighted to learn that the indefatigable naturalist, Père Armand David, arrived safely in Kinkiang a fortnight ago, after spending a period of eight months in exploring the recesses of this province and the adjoining province of Fokkien. What "moving accidents by flood and field" he has passed through I know not, but I do know that he left here in May last, hale and hearty, with hair of head and moustache as black as the raven's wing, and that he returned here with his hard-earned spoil, a ghost of his former self, his hair turned grey, and thoroughly broken down in health, under the combined influence of malarious fever of the worst type, and of chronic bronchitis. It is, however, with feelings of no ordinary satisfaction that I am able to state that this excellent man, who has done so much to enlarge and rectify our knowledge of the Natural History and physical conditions of this great Empire, is already convalescent, and busily engaged in the preparation of a work embodying the mature results of many years of laborious and faithful research. There can be no doubt that the work will be received with the most cordial satisfaction, as embodying the results of the researches of a most able and devoted man in this vast and still novel field. The occasional papers he has already given to the public have raised high expectations of the scientific exactness, comprehensiveness and freshness of this more elaborate work. It may still be years, however, before it sees the light.

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SHANGHAI.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

A meeting was held, on the 27th February, of shareholders in the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company. The accounts showed a profit on the year's working of Tls. 24,531—a falling off of Tls. 6,222 from the previous year, attributed to the extreme dullness of trade.—A dividend of 6 per cent. had been paid for the first half year, but the finances did not permit any for the second. Tls. 7,000 were lost through Mr. Mayne's fraud, and the Directors did not appear hopeful of recovering much of his estate. Messrs. Lievers, Grant, Behn, King and Lind (P. & O. Co.) were elected directors for the ensuing year.

The annual meeting of the Race Club was held at the Shanghai Club the same day, Mr. C. L. Grant in the chair. The accounts, which showing a balance of Tls. 5,360.06, were passed; and of this amount it was resolved to devote Tls. 1,650 to paying off the remainder of Mr. Keswick's loan on the Grand Stand, including interest; and Tls. 1,750 to the purchase of 5 Race Club shares, leaving a balance of Tls. 2,000, or Tls. 600 less than the last year was begun with. The old Committee were re-elected, viz., Messrs. G. W. Coutts, F. D. Hitch, F. M. Ringer, C. L. Grant, C. J. King, Dr. Gottburg, and Barnes Dallas, Mr. King taking the place of Sir Edmund Hornby, who retires. A motion was carried that, after the Spring Meeting of 1874, the standard height of ponies should be raised to 14 hands, and that any over 13.3 should carry 5-lbs. for an extra inch or fraction of an inch in all weight for inches inces. An amendment that no limit should be placed on height, was lost. A vote of thanks to Mr. Dallas for his exertions in improving the inner course, and to the Committee, concluded the meeting.

Among the cargo of the *Glenartney* is a consignment for the Kaou-chang-mesou Arsenal, of machinery requisite for iron shipbuilding. A steam hammer, weighing fourteen tons, was landed at Hunt's Wharf on Friday, requiring the united strength of over a hundred coolies to move it with the capstan.

NEWCHWANG.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

The sufferings of the natives, which I alluded to in my last letter, have been much alleviated by the Taotai, who has furnished clothing, and by native merchants who have supplied some 1,200 patients daily with a meal of hot millet. They have probably been shamed into doing something by the subscription raised by Foreigners through the praiseworthy exertions of Rev. John Ross. The body of natives, about sixty men, drilled under Captain Mac, reflect much credit on the Customs to whom they belong. It is quite a treat to witness their behaviour and soldierly appearance, and it is wonderful how quickly they have learned manœuvres of all kinds. The country is quiet, except for rumours, which are made the most of by the Taotai whenever foreigners wish to take little excursions to the interior; but fortunately our Consuls will not establish such a bad precedent as to frighten us from harmless trips, or excursionists take warnings with such reservation as they deserve. Directly the Chinese Government feel that we can easily be prevented going to the hills by rumours of robbers, &c., we shall never be able to go ten miles from home. When the Taotai tells a Consul that it is dangerous to visit the thousand hills (Tien sham) for instance, the latter should remind him that it is his (the Taotai's) duty to make travelling safe, as it is in all civilised countries; and that a land where people can be robbed on high roads is hardly one where the term "Barbarian" should be flung against Europeans, who at any rate can guarantee the safety of a Chinese or other traveller over every locality where our Government *pretends* to have any control whatever. It is useless to shilly shally with native authorities. Touch them on the "raw" whenever you can do it with clean hands, and there is a chance of showing them the difference between the "Barbarian," and the "Celestial." What is the use of a surgeon feeling for the bullet over the surface of the wound? He must probe, sir, fearlessly, and deeply at once. One good useful pain is surely better than a repetition of smaller cruelties!

For all the Taotai's warnings, several parties have been into the interior, and have returned quite safely, not having met a robber, or any but the quietest and most hospitably inclined Chinese. Whenever any trouble has occurred to excursionists, it has invariably been owing to some "official" interference.—Bustard shooting has been the rage this month, and some half-dozen of these beautiful and delicate birds have fallen victims to Eley's wire S. S. G.'s—one or two weighing as much as 25lbs.

Business is nowhere at present, except for opium dealers, who are getting about Tls. 500 cash per chest. Lots of produce are daily coming to Yingtze, the roads being hard and splendid for carts; produce is very cheap. Oil, particularly, has not been so cheap before, and may go to Tls. 2 per picul. The weather is milder again, and we have most likely had the coldest time for the winter. Coldest Fahrt. registered on the average 3 degrees. Ice on the river, where carts with five or six ponies or mules cross, is about 2½ feet thick.

PEKING.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

Does the Notification on our front page mean that British subjects are to be denied access to Peking? It can hardly be so; but really the object of the notice is not otherwise apparent. We are not aware what statements are alluded to; but no foreign resident in China can have suspected the into Government or their Representative of a design to assert imaginary claims. They would most likely begin by claiming what is in the treaty. Yet it took 14 years to assert the right of audience; and the transit dues clause is still imperative in the South, and imperfectly observed elsewhere. It was hardly worth while to notify, officially, that men of common clay have no right to penetrate the sanctuary of the gods.—A great sensation has been caused among the native population, through the news of the death of Wu K'o-tu, the Censor by whom the Manchu General Ch'eng-Ju was so violently denounced for his alleged misdeeds in Kansuh. The reprieve of Ch'eng-Ju from execution, after sentence had already been pronounced for his immediate decapitation, was protested against by Wu K'o-tu, who did not hesitate to tell his Imperial master in January last, that the prevailing want of snow was a sign of Heaven's displeasure at the leniency shown to a criminal deserving death; and the Censor is now said to have died from grief on finding his remonstrances unheeded and himself subjected to reprimand.—Our correspondent says no snow had yet fallen, on the 11th, and the weather was still remarkably mild. Negociations were proceeding with the Peruvian mission, but its stay in Peking was uncertain.—Nothing was known of the Cuban mission except that, owing to the state of things in Cuba, it would probably be detained there a long time by its enquiries.

The following is the notification alluded to:

BRITISH CONSULATE,
TIENTSIN, 9th February, 1874.

Sir,—In accordance with the Consul at Tientsin with Consular Powers over British Subjects in Peking, Her Majesty's Government had contemplated the assertion of a right on the part of British Subjects to trade and reside in Peking, the undersigned is instructed by Her Majesty's Minister to remind British Subjects that no such right under Treaty exists, and to add that there is no authority for the assumption that it has been proposed to assert it.

J. MONGAN, *Consul.*

Wanseang has asked for and obtained an additional twenty days' leave. In the *Gazette* of the 10th instant, is an Edict appointing Chunglun, one of the members of the Tsungli Yamun, to affix certain papers of happy augury in the public buildings within the Imperial grounds.

Another Edict announces that Le-hung-chang has delivered Tls. 2,000 of the money required for the repairs of the road to the Western Tombs, and that the rest will be paid during the first moon of the New Year.

Another Edict says that Lew-yu-chaou, (a native of Heang-seang district in Hooman), the Governor-General of Yunnan, has had His Majesty's permission to come to the metropolis to have audiences; and that he will start from Yun-nan-foo, on the 5th January, and will reach Peking about New-year's day.

JAPAN.

(*Japan Mail Feb. 28th.*)

February 26th.

Our Nagasaki correspondent writes under date the 24th instant:—

"It was reported that the Saga insurgents were approaching Nagasaki, and the Governor notified the consuls that 400 men were expected very shortly. The Governor showed his belief in the report by packing up his traps ready for action, (?) and, of course, all the native town followed suit. People cleared out their goods and the town was tolerably excited. The rebels have not yet made their appearance, but "the cry is still they come." At present the Government has no forces to keep the rebels out of Nagasaki, and should they come before the *Stonewall* and some other Japanese war steamers (said to be coming) arrive in harbour, the next few days will very likely produce a change in our local government.

"The report of the burning of Saga castle is confirmed with the further news that Iwamura, the new Governor, and some 200 men, were all killed or burnt. Saga is now entirely in the hands of the rebels, and the 700 men landed at

JUDICIAL EMOTION.

Magistrates who wish to take lessons in "suitable admonitions" will find a few useful hints in the feeling observations addressed by a Judge in Kansas, United States, to a prisoner the other day, reported in one of the local papers:—"Brumley, you infamous scoundrel, you are an unredeemed villain! You hain't a single redeeming trait in your character. Your wife and family wish we had sent you to the Penitentiary. This is the fifth time I have had you before me, and you have put me to more trouble than your neck is worth. I've exhorted and prayed over you long enough, you scoundrel! Just go home and take one glimpse of your family, and be off in short order! Don't let's ever hear of you again. The grand jury have found two other indictments against you, but I'll discharge you on your own recognizance; and if I catch you in this neck of woods to-morrow morning at daylight, I'll seek you right square in gas!, and bump you off to Jeffersonville in less than no time, you infernal scoundrel! If ever I catch you crossing your finger at a man, woman, or child—white man or nigger—I'll seek you right square into the jug! Stand up, you scoundrel, while I pass sentence on you!" The Judge, while delivering this solemn charge to the prisoner, could hardly conceal his emotion, and there was scarcely a dry eye among the audience in court. Brumley himself seemed to be the least affected of all present on the occasion.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

SUMATRA.

(*Times.*)

The singular parallelism that had from the outset made itself apparent between the fortunes of the Dutch in Sumatra and of our own country on the West Coast of Africa continues unbroken. We shall be lucky, indeed, if the intelligence from Cape Coast Castle does not establish and complete the resemblance between the fate of the two parties who effected an exchange of rights by Treaty in 1872. It is most improbable, however, that the capture of Coomassie will present difficulties at all comparable with those which the Dutch have had to encounter in Atchin. Nor do we intend to institute an exact comparison between the two cases of barbarous aggression and European retaliation. It may be that the Dutch are assailing on specious pretences and with selfish designs the independence of a free, courageous, and unoffending nation; but hostile critics have asserted as much of our own war with the Ashantees. We do not vindicate the Dutch, nor do we accept the allegations which have been advanced against them. The truth will be discovered when both the Atchinese and the Ashantee campaigns have passed into the region of history. What is clear at present is that the Government of Holland, like our own, originally miscalculated the difficulty of the enterprise on which it had entered, but with more disastrous results than ourselves, whom good fortune rather than good guidance assisted on the Gold Coast.

In some respects the enemy whom the Dutch have undertaken to subdue in Sumatra is more formidable than the barbarians whom Sir Garnet Wolseley is pursuing beyond the Prah. By race and by creed the Moslem of Atchin are warriors; their history—for they have a history—has been one of wars, of conquests, and of triumphs. They have not only the brute valour of the savage, but desperate energy, ingenious resource, religious zeal, and the memory of a long career of victory. Isolated as they are in a corner of the Indian Archipelago, they seem, nevertheless, to have been in communication with both the material advance of the civilized world and the intellectual movement of their own proselytizing faith. Their soldiers are drilled, their fortifications are defended by men who have learnt the art of war in Europe, if not by born Europeans. Modern weapons of precision are certainly employed in the defence of the stronghold which the Dutch are now besieging, and it has been asserted—though we confess we do not clearly understand the statement—that the bombardment now or lately in progress had produced little effect, because the Atchinese have "good ironclad defensive works." But of more real value than these remarkable defences is the spark which the Musulmans of Atchin have caught of the modern Mahomedan revival. That extraordinary religious phenomenon has already shaken great Empires and is undermining others. It might well hold in check the onset of a third-rate European Power. We do not say that it will; on the contrary, the material probabilities are in favour of the Dutch, who are driven by pride and interest alike to make the conquest of their semi-barbarous antagonist complete and crushing. It may even happen that the resistance of the Atchinese, spirited and unshrinking as it appears to be, will suddenly break down. But the Dutch appear to understand that the business they have undertaken in Sumatra will task their resources. The news received yesterday and in the course of last week from Batavia and Penang cannot be reassuring to the statesmen at the Hague. It is true that the Dutch troops have succeeded in capturing a position, stated to be of great military importance, outside the "Kraton," or citadel, which is the centre of the defence and the stronghold of the Mussulman fanatics who guide and inspire the resistance. But this success has been purchased with heavy losses. The besiegers were twice repulsed before they got possession of the disputed ground, and out of 240 killed and wounded twelve officers were placed *hors de combat*. With the capture of this fort the war may very likely be concluded; but looking only at this beginning of the campaign, and comparing it with the result of our operations against the Ashantees, we shall be forced to acknowledge that the work which the Dutch have taken in hand has shown itself still more arduous and costly than our own "little war."

In fact, the bargain which was struck with so much complacency by the British and Dutch negotiators for the exchange of the rights of Holland in West Africa against the Treaty restrictions our diplomatists had imposed on Dutch conquest in Sumatra has proved a most unfortunate one for all parties concerned. Of the Ashantees and Atchinese, if they go to the wall, there is not very much to be said; the former were certainly aggressors, the latter had probably given their powerful neighbours some provocation; but, for our own part, if Sir Garnet Wolseley should be as speedily victorious as our best wishes could make him, the cost of the West Coast War will still be painfully heavy; we shall have lost precious lives, and we shall have wasted a large part of the surplus which but for this untoward disturbance of Peace Mr. Gladstone would have been able to distribute a few weeks hence in relief of taxation. The Dutch, however, are still more unfortunate than we. They chafed for half a century against the limits which English jealousy had imposed on their annexations in Sumatra; they were urged by the impulse which drives every civilized Power to enforce order upon semi-barbarous neighbours; they were ambitious and conscious of their strength. At the first encounter they suffered heavy losses; their repute for invincibility was shattered; they were worsted and driven back, if not by the enemy singly, by the climate, the natural difficulties of the country, and the implacable and fanatical hatred of the population. They made desperate and deliberate efforts to redeem this disaster. A large European force has been raised and equipped at a cost which will fall heavily on the taxpayers of Holland. The conquest of Atchin has been decreed; and, in fact, the Dutch are now at the gates of the citadel. But the work is not yet done. The bombardment of the "Kraton" has commenced; all communications of the besieged with the outer world are cut off, yet the Atchinese show no sign of yielding. The Malays, led by the Mussulman devotees and maddened with religious frenzy, fight hand to hand till they are struck down on the ground they hold, and they sell their lives dearly. At the Hague it is reported that "the early capture of the 'Kraton' is expected, although it will be an undertaking fraught with danger" and it is admitted that "the Atchinese display immense energy in their resistance." But the most serious menace is that the surrounding population has been by no means won over or cowed by the successes of the Dutch. Constant attacks from the rear harass the besiegers and threaten their communications. In these circumstances Holland may well feel anxious about the result of the struggle. We of course incline to believe that the material strength and scientific skill of a civilized European Power must in the long run prevail. Yet it is easy for Europeans to underrate the power, even in our modern day, of despairing courage, religious zeal, and rude patriotism driven to bay.

An Indiana reporter says that a man who lately had his legs cut off by a railroad train "will probably be a cripple for life."

THE POOR LITTLE PRINCESS.

(*Times of India.*)

A man may weep upon his wedding day. That was Shakespeare's poetical way of stating that the most improbable things may come to pass; that in fact the sky may fall, to enable us to catch larks, or that the lion may one day lie down with the lamb—not inside, but honestly check by jowl, and both in good health and spirits. But if a man may weep on such an occasion, it is certain that lovely woman must. She has no choice—everybody expects her to do it, and she would be very unfeeling indeed if she were to see a man immolated on the Altar for her behoof without letting fall a few sad drops. But if she be in the position of a Princess about to be married to a Russian Prince, she will find that a tear or two will not serve her purpose. She must have "a good cry" as her only chance of soothing her afflicted feelings. "It appears," says a wonderfully well-informed Calcutta paper, "that when the sister of the Princess of Wales arrived at Cronstadt she was compelled to dress herself entirely in Russian clothing, as it is contrary to etiquette for the bride of a Russian Princess to bring a *trousseau* to her future husband's house. Her Danish outfit and Danish attendants were all sent back to Copenhagen, and as the Princess shed many tears over this barbarous treatment, her eyes grew red, and her cheeks grew pale, and consequently she was obliged to be rouged before she could be driven even in an open carriage through the streets of St. Petersburg." This was indeed a deplorable incident—a Princess going to be married, being made to cry till nothing but rouge could make her presentable to the people who on such occasions are so eager to love—Platonically—the interesting little stranger. We confess we should feel a sentimental delight in believing every word of the touching story if the same writer did not in the next paragraph inform the world that "English Engineers in the reign of Catherine II. covered the face of the Empire "with railways and factories." It is quite clear that the *Indian Observer* has a monopoly of valuable sources of information. Railways in Russia in the reign of Catherine!

"TITE BARNACLE" AT WASHINGTON.

A new story of President Lincoln is given in a book recently published in America, Mr. Maunsell Field's *Memories of Many Men*. The writer says:—"There used to be a clerk in the register's office, who belonged to one of those Washington families which, ever since the foundation of the Government, have considered themselves, by prescriptive right, entitled to be provided for by it. At the same time, his father was chief of one of the bureaus in the War Department, and he had a brother who was employed in the Interior Department. He had also another brother who had been in the army, but, becoming disabled by illness, had been honourably discharged. For this brother, too, he was determined to secure a place in the Civil Service. With this object he went from department to department, but without success. Finally he determined to go directly to the President himself, and to appeal to him to intervene in behalf of the discharged soldier. Mr. Lincoln, it would seem, had heard of the case before the Treasury clerk secured the audience with him which he sought. When the interview had terminated the disappointed clerk rushed back to our department and into my office, and commenced in the most indiscreet and intemperate manner to express his disgust with the President. 'It is a disgrace to the country,' he said, 'that such a boor should be President of the United States!' I drew from him the story of what had occurred between the President and himself, and it was something like this:—Mr. Lincoln received him kindly and listened to his request. 'Why don't you go directly to the Secretaries?' he asked. 'I have been to them all, and failed with all,' was the answer. 'Hasn't your brother sufficiently recovered his health to enable him to return to the army?' inquired the President. 'No, Sir, he has not,' was the reply. 'Let me see,' continued Mr. Lincoln, 'I believe that you yourself are a clerk in one of the departments—which one is it?' 'The Treasury Department, Sir.' 'I thought so. Has your brother as good clerical capacity as you possess?' 'Yes, Sir.' 'I think I have somewhere met your father. Doesn't he hold an office in Washington?' 'Yes, Sir; he is chief of the—— Bureau in the War Department.' 'Oh, yes; I now recollect him perfectly well. Has your brother good references as to character?' 'Yes, Sir; the very best.' 'Is there any other of your family holding office under the Government?' 'Yes, Sir; I have a younger brother in the Interior Department.' 'Well, then, all I have to say to you, Mr. ——, is that there are too many hogs, and too little fodder!'"

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MARCH 10TH, EVENING.

New Patna, $590 to $592½; New Benares, $577½ to $580; Old Patna, $610 to $612½; Old Benares, $595 to $600, nominal; Malwa, $605 to $610. Sales to the extent of 50 chests at $615 on credit, with 1½ to 2 catties allowance.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand,..... 4/2¾
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 4/2¾
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/3½ to 4/3¼
Credits, at 6 months' sight.... 4/3¼
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight..... 4/3¼
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 221½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 222
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight.....73
Private, 30 days' sight.....73½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—42 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares —$50 per share premium.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares $1,775 per share.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 10 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$200 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$500 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$133 per share.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$122 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—35 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—10 per cent. premium.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 120 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$70 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$60 per cent. discount.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$95 per cent. discount.

SALES ON MARCH 10TH, 1874.

As reported by Chinese.

Cuttlefish, 10 packages, at $29.00, by Che-hing-loong to travelling trader.
White Wax, 2 pieces, at $69.00, by Che-hing-loong to travelling trader.
Fungus, 5 bags, at $58.50, by Wing-shing-shun to travelling trader.
Shellfish, 60 bags, at $25.00, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.
Red Dates, 200 bags, at Tls. 2.1.0.0, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.
Cardamoms, (inferior), 20 piculs, at $24.10, by Chun-cheong-wing to travelling trader.
White Sugar, 200 bags, at $6.50, by Tuck-mee to travelling trader.
Fishmaws, 50 bags, at $16.00, by Wo-shun-hing to travelling trader.
Dried Lily Flowers, 10 bags, at $13.70, by Fook-hing-wo to travelling trader.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN, *Agent.*

1y 966 Hongkong, 18th June, 1873.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED.
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Patroclus (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 14th inst.
LONDON	Fontenaye	Taylor	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Francisco Calderon	Perks		Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK	August	P. Rus	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Anna Dorothea		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
PORTLAND (OREGON)	Forward	Wm. Whyte	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Scotland (str.)	S. D. Washburn	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	On or about 25th inst.
Do.	Midnight	Kaudrick	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Jean Sands	Lefavour	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Gentoo	John Linnell	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
BRISBANE AND SYDNEY	Onward	Stimson	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
S'PORE, PENANG, & CAL'TA	Cheops (str.)	Stephen Jarman	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On 14th inst., at 3 P.M.
Do. Do. Do.	Hindostan (str.)	Miller	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	On 14th inst., at 3 P.M.
YOKOHAMA	Madras (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Nil (str.)	Samat		Messageries Maritimes	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN	Yung Ching (str.)		Hongkong	Chinese Merchants' S. N. Co.	To-day, 11th inst.
SHANGHAI	Hector (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 15th inst.
Do.	Delta (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Sindh (str.)	Raputel		Messageries Maritimes	Quick dispatch.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.

BEG to announce to their Customers and the Public that they are now showing their NEW GOODS for the AUTUMN and WINTER SEASONS, which have been carefully selected from the best and cheapest Markets, and are of the newest and most FASHIONABLE STYLES, comprising the following:—

Ladies' JACKETS and MANTELETS in SILK, VELVET, and FANCY CLOTH.
OPERA CLOAKS.
LLAMA, TASMANIAN, SEDAN, and other SHAWLS.
Norwich SILK SQUARES.
COSTUMES and POLONAISES, in new materials of the latest designs.
FANCY TRIMMED UNDERSKIRTS.
TRIMMED STRAW and MILLINERY HATS and BONNETS. (A choice Assortment of the above received Monthly.)
Ladies' and Childrens' UNTRIMMED HATS, in Felt, Velvet, and Straw.
BLACK and COLORED SILKS.
FANCY DRESS MATERIALS of all kinds.
BLACK SILK VELVET.
BLACK and COLORED VELVETEEN.
Chintz and Printed FLANNELS, for Dressing Gowns.
REAL VALENCIENNES, MALINES, MALTESE, CLUNY, HONITON and DUCHESSE LACES.
LACE and MUSLIN GOODS of all descriptions.
BROCHE SASHES (hand-sewn).
Embroidered BOOK MUSLIN SASHES.
Moire, Faille, and Chené SASH RIBBONS.
KID GLOVES, single and double button.
A large Stock of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDER-CLOTHING and BABY LINEN, always on hand.
CORSETS and DRESS IMPROVERS.
The Patent Washing CRINOLINE.
RIBBONS, FLOWERS and FEATHERS.
Ermine and Swansdown COLLARETTES, MUFFS, and TRIMMINGS.
JET NECKLETS, BROOCHES, and EARRINGS.
GOLD LOCKETS.
SOAPS, PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES of all kinds.
&c., &c., &c.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY BY EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS.

ORDERS EXECUTED WITH CARE AND DESPATCH, AND AT VERY MODERATE CHARGES.

SAYLE & Co.,
GENERAL DRAPERS,
QUEEN'S ROAD & STANLEY STREET, HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.

EXSHAW'S BRANDY, $12 per dozen.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 256 Hongkong, 16th February, 1874.

FOR SALE.

JOHN DURAND & Co.'s BORDEAUX WINES.
BLANCHY FRERES & Co.'s BRANDIES.
STARTUP & KENTISH'S SHERRIES and PORT WINES.

J. LEMBKE.

3m 226 Hongkong, 10th February, 1874.

FOR SALE.

THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, (Genuine Mark):—
Gladiateur, in Pints.
Carte Blanche, " "
Carte Noire, " "

J. LEMBKE.

3m 227 Hongkong, 10th February, 1874.

NOW READY

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given in *extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabularly contains about 10,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRÜBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

BAKER & CO.

BEG most respectfully to inform the Public that they are now offering the remains of their

WINTER STOCK,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BAKER & CO.,
COURT DRESS MAKERS & MILLINERS,
24, *QUEEN'S ROAD.*

tf 292 Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

CHAMPAGNE, (Genuine Mark.)

THEOPHILE ROEDERER.—
Gladiateur, Pints, 2 doz. each case.
Carte Blanche, do. 2 do. do.
Carte Noire, do. 2 do. do.
D. ST. MARCEAUX.—
Carte Blanche, Dry, Quarts, 1 doz. each case.
Do. do. Pints, 2 do. do.
Do. Dry, Half-pints, 4 do. do.
Carte Noire, Very Dry, Quarts, 1 doz. case.
Do. do. Pints, 2 do.
DUC DE MONTEBELLO.—
Carte Blanche, Quarts, 1 doz. each case.
Do. Pints, 2 do. do.
Do. Half-pints, 4 do. do.
Apply to

G. DUBOST & Co.

3m 195 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1874.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown } CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
TO
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
AND
H.E. THE GOVERNOR,

BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES.

tf 976 Hongkong, 19th June, 1873.

NOW READY,

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ...$1.50
Neatly Bound.... ... ... $2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓%) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10%) only.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE OF THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

1y 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

AFTER this date, the Brokerage allowed by this Company on the Premia on RISKS to ports west of Singapore, will be Ten per cent. (10%) only; on ALL OTHER INSURANCES, a Brokerage of Thirty-three and One-third per cent. (33⅓%) on the Premia will be allowed, as heretofore.

OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 42 Hongkong, 5th January, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.

EDWARD NORTON & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN (TSZ-CHUK-LUM.)

THE Steamer

"YUNG CHING"

will be despatched for the above ports TO-DAY, the 11th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

CHINESE MERCHANTS' STEAM NAVIGATION Co., *Agents.*

7d 345 Hongkong, 5th March, 1874.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"CHEOPS,"

Stephen Jarman, R.N.R., Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

5d 367 Hongkong, 10th March, 1874.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"MADRAS"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 10th March, 1874. [368

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"PATROCLUS"

will be despatched on or about the 14th instant. Insurance risks accepted on behalf of the Company as under:—

On Tea 27/. % all risks, 18/. % F.P.A.
" Silk 18/. % do.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*

340 Hongkong, 6th March, 1874.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for
HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS *in* JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship

"HECTOR"

will be despatched on or about the 15th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*

351 Hongkong, 6th March, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American Ship

"GENTOO,"

John Linnell, Master, will load as above, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 328 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

THE *A* 1 Auxiliary Steamship

"FRANCISCO CALDERON,"

Capt. Perks, will load here and at Whampoa for the above port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

324 Hongkong, 28th February, 1874.

FOR BRISBANE AND SYDNEY.

THE well-known Clipper Ship

"ONWARD,"

Capt. Stimson, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 319 Hongkong, 28th February, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE *A* 1 German Brig

"AUGUST,"

P. Rus, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 252 Hongkong, 14th February, 1874.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).

THE well-known *A* 1 Clipper Barque

"FORWARD,"

Wm. Whyte, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 228 Hongkong, 10th February, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE British Ship

"JEAN SANDS,"

Capt. Lefavour, will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 284 Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 American Ship

"MIDNIGHT,"

Capt. Kaudrick, will load here for the above port, and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 265 Hongkong, 17th February, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE German Bark

"ANNA DOROTHEA,"

having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load at Whampoa and Hongkong for the above port, and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 254 Hongkong, 16th February, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

THE *A* 1 British Ship

"FONTENAYE,"

Captain Taylor, will load here and at Whampoa for the above port, and will have early despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 168 Hongkong, 30th January, 1874.

FOR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE 100 *A* 1 Peruvian Clipper Steamer

"FLORENCIA."

N. Garcia y Garcia, Commander.

The "FLORENCIA" was built in London, under special survey in 1873. Apply to

N. GARCIA Y GARCIA.

7d 353 Macao, 5th March, 1874.

BROWN, JONES & CO., UNDERTAKERS, &c.,
OFFICE—No. 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.

tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

Intimations.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet* over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 380 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &c.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, resparred, repaired also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.

tf 1039 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and OILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.

In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.

Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.

HING-KEE.

1y 745 Hongkong, 13th May, 1873.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,

tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 1343 Hongkong, 16th August, 1873.

NOTICE.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

COMMENCING with the mail of 8th January, 1874, and until further notice, the Company's Homeward Steamers from Calcutta, in connection with the Mail Steamers from this Port, will proceed to Southampton via the Suez Canal.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 18th December, 1873. [2050

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 12th March, 1874, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*PEI-HO*," Commandant MELLIZAN, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 11th March, 1874. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*

Hongkong, 26th February, 1874.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA, TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. "*CHINA*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails, and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA PANAMA.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make *close connection* at Yokohama.

At New York and Aspinwall, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 15th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

T. A. HARRIS, *Agent.*

Hongkong, March 9th, 1874.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*MOOLTAN*," Captain W. W. FENTIMAN, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at noon.

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 18th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company re

Extracts.

A HEART-SONG.

Hast thou a song, O singer of mine,
A little song to cheer the heart;
Like well-wrung drops of the choicest wine,
Pressed in a vineyard far apart?

One that was caught in flying by—
A little song to cheer the heart;
Like the voice of a bird, on branches high,
Deep in a forest, far apart.

One that has come like morning air—
A little song to cheer the heart;
Like the breath of a kiss on the brow of care,
Blessing a life that dwells apart.

Sing me that song, O singer of mine,
That little song to cheer the heart:
Whisper it light as a word divine
Unto a watcher far apart.

—*Scribner's Monthly.*

NARCOTIC STIMULANTS.

The last point that I will advert to is the obscure subject of narcotic stimulants—alcohol, tea, tobacco, opium, and the rest. These operate a very little way, if at all, in giving new vitality; they draw upon our vitality, even till it is much below par, postponing the feeling of depression till another day. It is probable that the influence of the narcotics is complicated, and not the same for all. We may safely say respecting them, that they are the extreme instance of the principle of stimulation, as contrasted with the principle of vital conservation; they are the large consumers, not the producers, of vitality; they expend our stock of power in nerve-electricity in a higher degree, and with a more dangerous license, than the ordinary stimulants of the senses.—*Mind and Body. By Professor Bain.*

THE WRECKED SAILOR AND HIS DOG.

"I'm in a bad way, Cuff," he said, after satisfying the first cravings of hunger. Cuffy gave a responsive wag with his tail, and cocked his ears for more. "Hows'ever, seems to me that I've got the turn; let 's be thankful for that, my doggie. Wonder how long I've bin ill? Months mayhap. Don't think I could have come to be sitch a skeleton in a short time. Ha! that minds me of the skeleton in the wood. Have 'ee seed it, Cuff, since I found 'ee there. Well, I must eat and drink too, if I would keep the skin on my skeleton. Wish you had hands, doggie, for I'm greatly in need o' help just now. But you're a comfort, anyhow, even though you hain't got no hands. I should have died without you, my doggie—you cheer me up, d'ee see, and when it's nigh low water with a man, it don't take much to make him slip his cable. The want of a kind look at this her' time, Cuffy, would have sent me adrift, I do believe." It must not be supposed that all this was spoken fluently. It came slowly, by fits and starts, with a long pause at the end of each sentence, and with many a sigh between, expressive of extreme weakness. "I wish I had a drink, Cuffy," said the invalid after a long pause, turning a longing look towards the spring, which welled up pleasantly close to the opening of the hut. "Ay, that's all very well in it's way, but bow-wowin' an' waggin' yer tail won't fetch me a can o' water. Hows'ever, it's o' no manner o' use wishin'. Never say die. Here goes.—*Jarvin and Cuffy. By R. M. Ballantyne.*

SIR EDWIN LANDSEER.

When he was a very little boy, Edwin Landseer used to ask his mother to set him a copy to draw from, and then—so his sisters have told me—complain that she always drew one of two things, either a shoe or a currant pudding, of both of which he was quite tired. No wonder that this was insufficient food for the eager young spirit for whose genius in after life two kingdoms were not too wide a range. The boy when he was a little older, and when his bent seemed more clearly determined, went to his father and asked him for teaching. The father was a wise man, and told his son that he could not himself teach him to be a painter, that Nature was the only school, Observation the true and only teacher. He told little Edwin to use his own powers; to think about all the things he saw; to copy everything; and then he turned the boy out with his brothers—they were all three much of an age—to draw the world as it then existed upon Hampstead Heath. There seem to have been then as now, little donkeys upon the common, old horses grazing the turf and gorse, and chickens and children at play, though I fear that now, alas! no little curly-headed boy is there storing up treasures for the use of a whole generation to come. Day after day the children used to spend upon the Heath in the fresh air, at their sports and their flights, but learning meanwhile their early lesson. Their elder sister used to go with them, a young mentor to keep these frolicsome spirits within bounds. One can imagine the little party, buoyant, active, in the full delightful spring of early youth. Perhaps youth is a special attribute belonging to artistic natures, to those whom the Gods have favoured, and the old fanciful mythology is not all a fable. Some boys are never young. When I last saw Sir Edwin Landseer, something of this indescribable youthful brightness still seemed to be with him, although the cloud which dimmed his later years had already partially fallen. But the cruel cloud is more than half a century distant at the time of which I am writing, and, thanks be to Heaven, the whole flood of life, and work, and achievement lies between. Little Edwin painted a picture in these very early days, which was afterwards sold. It was called the "Mischief-makers:" a mischievous boy had tied a log of wood to the tail of a mischievous donkey. The little donkey's head in the South Kensington Museum may have been drawn upon Hampstead Heath—a careful black-lead donkey, that cropped the turf and looked up one day, some sixty years ago, with a puzzled face. Perhaps it was wondering at the size of the artist standing opposite, with his little sympathetic hand at work. The drawing is marked "E. Landseer, five years old." This little donkey, of the line of Balaam's ass, had already found out the secret, and knew how to speak in his own language to the youthful prophet. Our little prophet needs no warning on his journey; he is not about to barter his sacred gift, and from Hampstead Heath and from many a wider moor, he will honestly give his blessing to the tribes as they come up. The tribe of the poor; the tribe of the hardworking rich; the tribe of Manchester; the tribe of Belgravia. Which is there among them that has not been the better for it? There are other sketches in the frame at the South Kensington Museum; a policeman pointed them out to me. "He knew Sir Edwin's pictures well, and his sketches, too; why, he was only six year old when he draw that dog," said the policeman kindly. The dog is a pointer curling its tail; there is the household cat, too, with broad face and feline eyes. There is a more elaborate sketch done at the age of fifteen, and probably representing the same pointer grown into an ancient model now, and promoted from black-lead to water-colour. The young painter himself must have been near starting in life by this time: born with his fairy gift, the time was come to reveal it. Little Edwin was eight years old when he first engraved a plate of etchings; asses' heads, sheep, donkeys were all there, and then came a second plate for lions and tigers. He was always drawing animals. When he was thirteen he exhibited the portrait of a pointer and puppy, and also the portrait of Mr. Simpson's mule, by "Master E. Landseer," as mentioned in the catalogue.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

TENNYSON'S LINCOLNSHIRE POETRY.

(*From Macmillan's Magazine.*)

As a Lincolnshire man, and long familiar with the district in which Mr. Tennyson was born, I have often been struck with the many illustrations of our country's scenery and character to be found in his poems. The quotation will show how accurately he has seized the peculiar features of our coast, its long-retreating tides, its salt creeks, its heavy plunging seas. Thus, to go back to the "Ode to Memory"—

"Artist-like
Ever retiring thou dost gaze
On the prime labours of thine early days;
No matter what the sketch might be,
Whether the high fields or the bushless pike
Or even a sand-built ridge
Overblown with murmurs harsh,
Or even a lowly cottage, whence we see
Stretched wide and wild the waste enormous marsh,
Where from the frequent bridge,
Emblems or glimpses of eternity,
The trenched waters run from sky to sky."

In the "Palace of Art" we have these picturesque lines:—

"A still salt pool locked in with bars of sand
Left on the shore, that hears all night
The plunging seas draw backward from the land
Their moon-led waters white."

There we see our coast at low water, with its shallow creeks banked in by amber bars of sand; and in "Locksley Hall" we have that same coast in another aspect:—

"Locksley Hall that in the distance overlooks
the sandy flats,
And the hollow ocean ridges roaring into cataracts."

We hear in this the mighty sound of the breakers as they fling themselves at full tide with long-gathered force upon the slope sands of Skegness or Mablethrope on the Lincolnshire coast. Nowhere is ocean grander in a storm; nowhere is the thunder of the sea louder, nor its waves higher, nor the spread of their waters on the beach wider.

Three other passages I find which bear evidence of being composed on recollections of the Lincolnshire shore.

This from "A Dream of Fair Woman":—

"So shape chased shape as swift as when to land
Blunter the winds and tide the selfsame way,
Crisp foam-flakes scud along the level sand,
Torn from the fringe of spray."

And this from the "Lotos Eaters":—

"How sweet it were
To watch the crisping ripples on the beach
And tender curving lines of creamy spray."

And this from the same poem—

"The charmed sunset lingered low adown
In the red west . . . .
They sat them down upon the yellow sand
Between the sun and moon upon the shore."

Probably it was from the same position that Mr. Tennyson watched those glorious autumn sunsets which painters are familiar with on our flat coast, one of which he has sketched for us in a single line—

"The wide-winged sunset of the misty marsh."

Further illustration of the Lincolnshire landscape, and particularly the landscape about Somersby, and met with in "In Memoriam," lxxxvii., xciii., xcviii., xcix., c.—Edition 1850. Here we find many a characteristic of the county. The "sheep-walk up the windy wold"; the "knoll," where the cattle love to lie in summer, adorned with "ash and haw," the ash being pre-eminently the Lincolnshire tree, and noticed elsewhere by the poet for its backwardness in coming into leaf:—

"Delaying as the tender ash delays
To clothe herself, when all the woods are green."

And again—

"Black as the ash-buds in the front of March."

The "quarry," trenched along the chalk hill, the brook, "pleasant fields and farms," the trees with unlopped boughs, not trimmed up to the likeness of radishes as is the case in some counties, but free to spread their "dark arms" over field and lane. One other mark of the district may be noticed from "In Memoriam," xxviii., and that is the nearness of the Lincolnshire villages to each other—as evidenced by the poet hearing at one time four peals of Christmas bells. It is the custom in Lincolnshire to ring for a month or six weeks before Christmas, and a late traveller at that period of the year may often realize for himself the following description—

"The time draws near the birth of Christ.
The moon is hid: the night is still,
The Christmas bells from hill to hill
Answer each other in the mist.
Four voices of four hamlets round
From far and near on mead and moor,
Swell out and fail, as if a door
Were shut between me and the sound.
Each voice four changes on the wind
That now dilate, and now decrease;
Peace and goodwill, goodwill and peace,
Peace and goodwill to all mankind."

Take this from "Mariana":—

"From the dark fen the oxen's low
Came to her: without hope of change
In sleep she seemed to walk forlorn,
Till cold winds woke the grey eyed morn
About the lonely moated grange."

The grange itself still exists amongst us, with its old moat unhealthily near, and sluggish, stagnant waters thick-coated with duckweed, just as it is here described:—

"About a stone-cast from the wall
A sluice with blacken'd water slept
And o'er it many, round and small,
The cluster'd marish-mosses crept."

These marish-mosses, "green and still," appear again in "The Dying Swan," which opens with a sketch sad enough, but which will be recognised as Lincolnshire under its least cheerful aspect, when the east-wind prevails:—

"The plain was grassy, wild, and bare,
Wide, wild, and open to the air,
Which had built up everywhere
An under-roof of doleful gray."

The desolate feeling called forth here is kept up in the closing lines of the poem—lines of matchless melody, descriptive of common, familiar growths, such as the locality presented to his view:—

"And the creeping mosses and clambering weeds,
And the willow-branches hour and dank,
And the wavy swell of the soughing reeds,
And the wan-worn thorns of the echoing bank,
And the silvery marish-flowers that throng
The desolate creeks and pools among,
Were flooded over with eddying song."

From "The May Queen" I may quote, as illustrative of the landscape:—

"You'll never see me more in the lone, gray fields at night:
When from the dry, dark wold the summer airs blow cool
On the oat-grass, and the sword-grass, and the bulrush in the pool."

This enumeration of the various grasses leads us to the allusions in Mr. Tennyson's poems to the wild flowers of our land. A whole garland of these might easily be gathered from the "May Queen" alone.

MOON WORSHIP.

It is not difficult to find a reason for moon worship. When we watch the moon for any length of time—for an hour or two, even on a single night—we find that she is not at rest among the stars. She partakes, indeed, to a considerable degree in that turning motion by which the whole starlit dome is carried from east to west around its polar axis. But she also has a motion of her own towards the east; so that if at any hour she be seen close to some conspicuous star, it will be found that after an hour or two she has shifted her position quite appreciably towards the left—that is, eastwards as we face the southern heavens. And if her position be noted on the following night, it will be seen that she has passed far to the east of the star. We can readily understand that these movements, although they escape the attention of many in our time, who know little even of those simple celestial motions which can be detected in a few hours, were quite early noticed by men who lived much in the open air at night. The moon's motions must, for instance, have been detected in very early times by the Chaldean shepherds who—

Watched from the centres of their sleeping flocks,
Those radiant Mercuries, that seemed to move
Carrying through ether in perpetual round
Decrees and resolutions of the gods.

It was this motion of the moon, this apparent power in her to shift her position, so as to view our earth, as it were, from new standpoints, which doubtless suggested to the ancients the idea of worshipping her as a deity. We see some trace of this fancy in the words of Job, when, making protestation of his integrity in the worship of God alone, he says, "If I beheld the sun when it shined, or the moon walking in brightness, and my heart hath been secretly enticed, or my mouth hath kissed my hand" (that is, if he had worshipped these heavenly bodies), "this also were an iniquity to be punished by the Judge; for I should have denied the God that is above." Although the moon does not render such important services to the earth as the sun does, yet even viewed in this aspect, there is much in the moon's action which may help to explain the worship once paid to her.—*Expanse of Heaven. By R. A. Proctor, B.A.*

AN ITALIAN ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

In the year 1400, Ginevra de Amiera, a Florentine beauty, married, under parental pressure, a man who had failed to win her heart; that she had given to Antonio Rondinelli. Soon afterwards, the plague broke out in Florence; Ginevra fell ill, apparently succumbed to the malady, and being pronounced dead, was the same day consigned to the family tomb. Some one, however, had blundered in the matter; for in the middle of the night, the entombed bride woke out of her trance, and badly as her living relatives had behaved, found her dead ones still less to her liking, and lost no time in quitting the silent company, upon whose quietude she had unwittingly intruded. Speeding through the sleep-wrapped streets as swiftly as her clinging cerements allowed, Ginevra sought the home from which she had so lately been borne. Roused from his slumbers by a knocking at the door, the disconsolate widower of a day cautiously opened an upper window, and seeing a shrouded figure waiting below, in whose upturned face he recognised the lineaments of the dear departed, he cried: "Go in peace, blessed spirit," and shut the window precipitately. With sinking heart and slackened step, the repulsed wife made her way to her father's door, to receive the like benison from her dismayed parent. Then she crawled on to an uncle's, where the door was indeed opened, but only to be slammed in her face by the frightened man, who, in his hurry, forgot even to bless his ghostly caller. The cool night-air penetrating the undress of the hapless wanderer, made her tremble and shiver, as she thought she had waked to life only to die again in the cruel streets. "Ah!" she sighed, "Antonio would not have proved so unkind." This thought naturally suggested it was her duty to test his love and courage; it would be time enough to die if he proved like the rest. The way was long, but hope renerved her limbs, and soon Ginevra was knocking timidly at Rondinelli's door. He opened it himself, and although startled by the ghastly vision, calmly inquired what the spirit wanted with him. Throwing her shroud away from her face, Ginevra exclaimed: "I am no spirit, Antonio; I am that Ginevra you once loved, who was buried yesterday—buried alive!" and fell senseless into the welcoming arms of her astonished, delighted lover, whose cries for help soon brought down his sympathising family to hear the wondrous story, and bear its heroine to bed, to be tenderly tended until she had recovered from the shock, and was as beautiful as ever again. Then came the difficulty. Was Ginevra to return to the man who had buried her, and shut his doors against her, or give herself to the man who had saved her from a second death? With such powerful special pleaders as love and gratitude on his side, of course Rondinelli won the day, and a private marriage made the lovers amends for previous disappointment. They, however, had no intention of keeping in hiding, but the very first Sunday after they became man and wife, appeared in public together at the cathedral, to the confusion and wonder of Ginevra's friends. An explanation ensued, which satisfied everybody except the lady's first husband, who insisted that nothing but her dying in genuine earnest could dissolve the original matrimonial bond. The case was referred to the bishop, who, having no precedent to curb his decision, rose superior to technicalities, and declared that the first husband had forfeited all right to Ginevra, and must pay over to Rondinelli the dowry he had received with her: a decree at which we may be sure all true lovers in fair Florence heartily rejoiced.—*From "Parallel Stories" in Chambers' Journal.*

Insurances.

THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

SPECIAL ATTENTION of Shippers is called to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a brokerage of (33⅓) THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. is allowed by this Company on ALL INSURANCES.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 270 Hongkong, 19th February, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents	¾ per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents	1 " "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents	1 " "

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days	⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month	¼ "
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months	½ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months	¾ "
Above 6 months	the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1903 Hongkong, 21st November, 1873.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

Insurances.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire in the above Company at current rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co., *Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*

tf 1617 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1363 Hongkong, 28th July, 1872.

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 10th March, 1874.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24	per picul	$108.00 a $118.00
" " 28 a 32	"	118.00 a 124.00
" " 38 a 42	"	125.00 a 135.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 a 7½ lbs	per piece	$1.95 a 2.00
" 8 a 8½ lbs	"	2.30 a 2.50
" 9 a 10 lbs	"	2.90 a 3.25
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 a 60 reed	"	2.30 a 2.45
" 64 a 66 "	"	2.65 a 2.80
" 68 a 80 "	"	2.90 a 3.55
WHITE SPOTTED DO.	per piece	2.55 a 2.60
WHITE BROCADES	"	2.50 a 2.55
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	"	2.40 a 3.20
" 40 "	"	2.50 a 3.50
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs	"	1.60 a 1.85
" 24 " & 36 " 8 lbs	"	2.20 a 2.25
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	"	3.60 a 3.95
DYED BROCADE DO.	"	3.70 a 3.85
DYED DAMASK DO.	per piece	5.70 a 5.80
CHINTZ	"	1.35 a 1.90
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz	0.50 a 0.65
" Brown	"	0.60 a 0.63
" Red	"	0.80 a 0.82
VELVETS, Black, 22 ins.	per yard	0.21 a 0.22
" Gentian, 22 "	"	0.18 a 0.19
VELVETEENS, Black	"	0.22 a 0.28

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES	per yard	0.82 a 0.88
LONG ELLS, *HM* Scarlet	per piece	9.10 a 9.20
" " Assorted	"	8.80 a 8.90
" *HH* Scarlet	"	9.10 a 9.00
" " Assorted	"	8.80 a 8.90
CAMLETS, SSS	"	17.00 a 17.50
" SS	"	19.00 a 19.50
" S	"	20.00 a 20.50
" *BBB*	"	22.00 a 22.50
LASTINGS, *DD*	"	14.50 a 15.00

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 a 6	per picul	4.20 a 4.30
" Hoop	"	5.50 a 5.65
" Bar	"	4.30 a 4.50
" Wire	"	9.80 a 10.50
LEAD	"	7.80 a 8.30
STEEL, English	per ton	5.10 a 5.20
" Swedish	"	5.60 a 5.65
TIN, Malacca	per picul	26.50 a 31.00
TIN PLATES	per box	8.40 a 8.50
SPELTER METAL	per picul	26.00 a 29.00
QUICKSILVER, English	"	185.00 a 187.00
" American	"	187.00 a 190.00
SPELTER	"	7.50 a 7.75

PRODUCE

COTTON, Shanghai	"	14.00 a 14.20
" Ningpo	"	14.00 a 14.50
" Tientsin	"	14.00 a 14.50
" Shantung	"	14.00 a 14.25
" Bengal	"	11.50 a 16.00
ALUM	per picul	1.50 a 1.80
SAPPANWOOD, Japan white	"	3.30 a 3.90
" Black	"	3.50 a 3.75
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	"	2.45 a 2.50
" " 2	"	2.20 a 2.25
" Siam, white	"	1.70 a 1.85
" " mill cleaned	"	1.50 a 1.65
" Manila	"	2.25 a 2.40
" Java	"	2.00 a 2.10
" Singapore	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Saigon	"	1.50 a 1.65
" Arracan	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.35 a 2.40
SALTPETRE	"	5.80 a 6.50
COALS, Anjolt	per ton	
" Englehatean	"	15.25 a —
" American Anthracite	"	14.25 a —
" Sydney	"	12.00 a —
WINDOW GLASS	per box	3.90 a 4.00
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.,		
RATTANS, Straits	per pcl.	6.00 a 6.20
" Banjay	"	4.85 a 5.10
PEPPER, White	"	22.50 a 23.00
" Black	"	16.00 a 16.20
BETEL NUTS	"	3.75 a 4.40
SAPPAN WOOD, Malabar	"	4.30 a 4.50
" South Seas	"	16.50 a 18.00
SAPAN WOOD, Manila	"	1.60 a 2.00
" Siam	"	2.15 a 2.50
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs	"	1.55 a 1.60
" American, per barrel of 200 lbs	"	6.75 a 6.80
WHEAT, Tientsin	per pcl.	1.80 a 1.95
" California	"	2.25 a 2.30
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3	"	6.75 a 7.30
" " Dk. Brown	"	3.50 a 3.60
" West Coast, Dk. Brown	"	3.20 a 3.30
" Manila, Dry White	"	4.40 a 4.50
" " Dk. Brown	"	3.75 a 3.90
CAMPHOR, packed	"	16.00 a 16.50
PEAS, White	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Green	"	2.10 a 2.25
" Black	"	1.60 a 1.65
" Yellow	"	1.96 a 2.02
MUSHROOMS	"	55.00 a 60.00
SEAWEED, Green	"	1.85 a 2.00
" Cut	"	2.50 a 2.75
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large	"	8.80 a 13.50
" " middle	"	6.50 a 8.25
VERMICELLI, Tientsin	"	6.20 a 6.80
BÊCHE-DE-MER, Japan	"	14.50 a 15.00
" Hankow	"	69.00 a 69.50

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
HONGKONG.					
STEAMERS.					
Cawdor Castle	W. Cowie	Brit. str	1471	John Burd & Co	
Cheops	S. Jarman	Brit. str	984	Gilman & Co	Singapore, &c.
Danube	Hopkins	Brit. str	561	Tack-mee	
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Plying*
Francisco Calderon	Perks	Peru. str	1185	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Hindostan	J. A. Miller	Brit. str	991	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	Singapore, &c.
Iohang	Perton	Brit. str	1080	Butterfield & Swire	
Kinshan ‡	Cory	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Legislator	Craig	Brit. str	1374	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Saigon, &c.
Madras	Bernard	Brit. str	606	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Mooltan	W. F. Fentiman	Brit. str	2257	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay, &c.
Nil	Samat	Fren. str	1042	Messageries Maritimes	
Norna	Koch	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	
Pantuxet	Barros	Amr. str	230	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Peiho	Melizan	Fren. str	2000	Messageries Maritimes	Saigon, &c.
Powan	A. H. Benning	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Poyang		Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Prince Albert		Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
Scotland	S. D. Washburn	Brit. str	1176	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Kwok Acheong	
White Cloud §	Carroll	Brit. str	380	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Yesso	Ashton	Brit. str	625	D. Lapraik & Co	
Yorkshire	H. Longley	Brit. str	1777	Gilman & Co	
Yotung	Rasmussen	Brit. str	323	Kwok Acheong	Swatow
Yung-ching	Gibbon	Chi. str	661	Chinese	Shanghai
‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*					
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*					
SAILING VESSELS.					
Adelia	Wm. Simpson	Brit. bk	365	Thos. Howard & Co	
Alvesa	D. J. Miranda	Span. bk	501	Remedios & Co	
Anna Dorathea	A. P. Schütt	Ger. bk	390	Olyphant & Co	New York
Belle-Sauvage	J. W. Finch	Ger. sh	850	Eimbeke	Shanghai
Canton	J. Brahn	Ger. bk	229	Wm. Pustau & Co	Chefoo
Endeavour	Warland	Amr. sh	960	Purdon & Co	Manila
E. M. Young	B. McMichen	Brit. bk	345	Order	
Forward	Whyte	Brit. bk	754	Rozario & Co	Portland
Garibaldi	Noyes	Amr. bk	670	Rozario & Co	Portland
Lionel	Amr. sh	776	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco	
Glory	Jorgensen	Siam. bk	449	Tack-mee	
Goliah	S. P. Andersen	Siam. bk	447	Chinese	
Handy	V. Hansen	Siam. sh	663	Chinese	
Hongkong	Freudenberg	Siam. sh	636	Tun-tad Hong	
Hydra	E. Runge	Ger. bk	386	Bourjan & Co	
Ingeburg	P. Jacobsen	Ger. bk	386	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Jean Sands	Lefavour	Brit. sh	631	Aug. Heard & Co	San Francisco
J. H. Jessen	Karstens	Ger. bk	400	Wm. Pustau & Co	Tientsin
King-tung-tye	C. Lange	Siam. lug	229	Chinese	
Mary Anna	Minster	Ger. bk	518	Remedios & Co	Manila
Mary Mildred	Smith	Brit. sh	460	Order	
Memnon	B. G. Baker	Amr. sh	849	Carlowitz & Co	
Menshikoff	Bannister	Amr. bk	223	Carlowitz & Co	
Midnight	Kandrick	Amr. sh	838	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Norma	T. Kisshaum	Ger. bk	339	Bourjan & Co	Newchwang
Onward	S. Stimson	Brit. sh	306	Rozario & Co	Brisbane, &c.
Palma	C. Bingo	Ger. bk	299	Raynal & Co	
Pepita	T. Attelesa	Span. bk	300	Remedios & Co	
Peru	Bassagoitia	Peru. sh	570	Remedios	San Francisco
Presto	N. Ingens	Dut. bk	360	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Siamese Crown	J. J. Witt	Siam. sh	532	Chinese	
Sophie	L. Ohlsen	Ger. bg	210	Bourjan & Co	Newchwang
Sumatra	J. Mullin	Amr. sh	1072	Russell & Co	Manila
Valentin	Poulego	Fren. bk	337	F. Peil	
Vesta	Hoest	Ger. bk	700	Wm. Pustau & Co	Channel f. o.
RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.					
Chase	Webster	Pw. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
Fort William	Purchase	Hulk	1000	P. & O. Co	
John Adam	Stroud	Hulk	318	Water Police	

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Avon	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. Patterson	Singapore
Cadmus	Steam Corvette	17	400	Capt. Wm. H. Whyte	Shanghai
Curlew	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	Shanghai
Dwarf	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. B. W. Bax	Nagasaki
Elk	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. J. B. Barnett	Tientsin
Flamer	Hospital	—	—	——	Hongkong
Frolic	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. C. E. Buckle	Singapore
Hornet	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Cameron	Amoy
Iron Duke	doub. sc. iron sh.	14	800	Capt. W. Arthur	Shanghai
Kestrel	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. Boulton	Shanghai
Meanee	Military Hospital	—	—	——	Hongkong
Midge	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Grant	Singapore
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut. Comr. Paul	Hankow
Opossum	gun-boat	3	60	Lieut. Comr. Fairlie	Hongkong
Princess Charlotte	Receiving ship	12	—	Com. J. E. Parish	Hongkong
Ringdove	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comr. Pitman	Nagasaki
Salamis	pad. des. vessel	2	250	Lieut. A. C. Littleton	Homeward bound
Teazer	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Com. H. A. Digby	Hongkong
Thalia	Steam Corvette	6	400	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	Singapore
Thistle	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. H. K. Leet	Yokohama

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

Name.	Nation.	Tons.	Guns.	Captain.
Wang-wee	Ann. gun-boat	250	—	O'Sullivan
Hartford	Amer. cor.	2900	21	E. R. Colhoun
Iroquois	Amer. cor.	790	7	H. A. Adams
Marques de la Victoria	Span. Des.	2000	2	Fossi

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

Vessel.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
WHAMPOA.					
STEAMERS.					
Delta	E. M. Edmond	Brit. str	1600	P. & O. S. N. Co	Shanghai
Lintin		Brit. str	69	Acheong	"
SAILING VESSELS.					
Aldeburan	P. E. W. Mack	Ger. bk	303	Siemssen & Co	Tientsin
August	P. Rüs	Ger. bg	274	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Edmond Gressier	Fauquet	Fren. bk	440	Landstein & Co	
Elise	P. A. Hansen	Ger. bk	350	Wm. Pustau & Co	Tientsin
Fontenaye	Taylor	Brit. sh	634	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Peter	R. Buhelsen	Ger. bk	399	Wm. Pustau & Co	Takao, &c.
Chen jui	Poynter	H.I.O.M.	g-b.		
Ching-Sing	E. Choy	H.I.O.M.	g-b.		
Demerara				Customs Chop	
Fee-loong	Wright	H.I.O.M.	g-b.		
Feiwan	Graves	Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Kasagikan	J. Inouye	Japanese	cor.		
Man-nien-tsing	Sum-shin-fat	H.I.O.M.	cor.		
Ngan-tun	Stewart	H.I.O.M.	g-b.		
Ningpo	Ramsey	Brit. str	761	Siemssen & Co	
Sui-Tsing	Mackay	H.I.O.M.	g-b.		
Sun-Chee	Clark	H.I.O.M.	g-b.		
Ta-au-lan	Le Buch	H.I.O.M.	c